1894-95
(L.R.)

File No: 65 of 94
Serials 1-26

Sub:- Cultivation Season for
Seized Crops of Silver
parts of the provinces
of the date of Notice
for ~~Absolute~~ ~~Ab~~ Absolute
Relea

126

RF. 290-92

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.
LR. 700 of 92

Later references.

1894-95

191 .
(LR.)

File No. 66 of 94

Serial Nos. 1-26

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 - ~~26~~ .

Major ~~Part~~ B for April 1899.

SUBJECT.

Cultivation Season for several crops at several parts of the province & the date of notice for absolute ~~retin~~ Relinquishment of Lands

Countermarked

Indexed

(10)

Subject No. 14.

Saguvali Chits to be granted before 1st July.

Summary of discussion.—Applicants for ordinary dry and wet lands are not granted permission to enter into occupation till the opening of the new official year, *i. e.*, 1st July, by which time the monsoon will have set in and be approaching its climax, and long before which the lands should have been ploughed and planted. Perhaps in the Maidan parts a minor second season's crop might be taken out of such land even if it were granted in July. But this is not possible in the Malnad. Therefore possession of the land with permission to enter upon it and cultivate it should be given in April, but the assessment must be payable for and from the year beginning with 1st July ensuing.

Mr. Rama Rao *bin* Balaji Rao (Land-holder from Shikarpur Taluk) stated that such a custom was in force in the Shikarpur Taluk before the Survey Settlement and even for sometime after it, so that land required for being planted with castor-oil seeds in the ensuing year used to be granted in order that it might be ploughed and prepared before the beginning of the ensuing year. If it had been given out for grazing purposes, the consent of the lessee would be taken in such cases. In the Shikarpur Taluk, possession was required in the month of Asvija (October) for ploughing and preparing the land for the Ayn crop of the ensuing year. One crop was reaped in Kartika or Margasira (November-December) and the other crop was reaped in Chaitra or Vaisakha (March-April).

Mr. Oochangi Narasimhaiya (Shanbhog from Manjarabad Taluk) suggested that applications for lands for the current year should be limited to December and that applications received from January should be regarded as applications for the ensuing year and entered in the Darkhast Register, and permissions to enter into occupation granted at once but with effect from the ensuing year. If the close of the year be awaited, the cultivating season will have passed and raiyats will be liable to pay kandayam for uncultivated lands.

A similar representation was made from Tumkur District also.

Dewan's reply:—Some rule will be laid down on this subject after ascertaining the requirements of the different parts of the country.

Project
Gut

14

(6)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, 7th September 1895

Official Memorandum.

SUBJECT No. 12

Assessment on lands
ated for cultivation
late in the season

THE attention of Deputy Commissioners is drawn to Subject No. 12 of the Dasara Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1894 and he is requested to report the date (Ayan Kala) for the commencement of cultivation fixed for their Districts

By Order,

A. Ranganadayya

for Revenue ~~Chief~~ Secretary.

Compd

(11)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, 29th May 1894.

Official Memorandum.

THE attention of the Dep. Commr of (all Districts) is drawn to Subject No. 14 of the Dasara Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1893 and he is requested to submit at an early date, what the requirements are in his own District and to what extent the receipt of applications for land during any year should be limited.

Vide Subject No. 14 of Dasara Rep. Assembly Proceedings of 1893.

Please report the action taken in the matter. Draft of an order is also required.

By Order,

Chief Secretary.

SUBJECT No. 14.

Vide Dep. 219/94

Submitted to Chief Sec. for orders

Please return

Vide Subject No. 14 of Dasara Rep. Assembly Proceedings of 1893

Please see Govt Dis: No 4,734-31 dt. 230-93

Submitted to Chief Sec.

Please see Govt Dis: No 4,734-31 dt. 230-93

10th Septr 93.

Vide 2/1/94

21/7/94

Manjarabad Taluk

Lubpoch
Pro
1894

Pro No 4724
290-92
9/10/93

Submitted to Lt R. 290. 92
Plaintiff Louis

Certificate for trade Louis
for following year should be
admitted from January
which certificate Granted

Authorised

9/9/94

In Res Ex 12/11/94

(12)

Chief Ley.

(1) Some time back there was a question regarding when a man is relinquish & when Entered upon possession (S.S. 5 & 6 a. 71 of the Land Rev Code) What was finally settled about it & there any rule prescribed?

(2) Have you told us any one to bring up Land Rev Rules up to date? Let me have a Copy of these Rules as brought up to date.

23-11-94.

Revenue Dept

1 - Please see Revenue File No 290 of 92-93. Secretary's Note - The file was not available in the Secretariat — (Original Copy is with the Revenue Dept) (12)

2 Yes - A Draft Circular is under preparation & will be issued shortly.

Sd/- [illegible]
26/11/94

Dept Note approved by the Revenue Minister for issuance of circular letter to all Collectors & Sub-Collectors bringing up to date the Land Revenue Rules.

Sd/- [illegible]
26/11/94

Subject — Cultivation Season for dry, wet and Sugar-cane crops, when begins?

Reference — This office official Memorandum of the 6th December 1894 No 9240-47 / R. F. 290-92. * (Paper No 2)

Note — In accordance with the Dewan's order, the Dy Commrs of districts were requested in the offl Memorandum above referred to, to report, after careful enquiry into the condition of each Taluk and the habits of the cultivators, the period when the cultivation Season begins in the several parts of their districts as regards: — (1) Dry crops (2) wet crops &
(a) Kartiki
(b) Vaicakhi.

(3) Sugarcane.

All the Dy Commrs have sent in their reports. The accompanying Statement prepared in this Office, from the materials furnished by the Dy Commrs, gives the required information —

Submitted for orders — M. [illegible]

28.9.95.

Sealed Cover — Jammu
Q
10/7/95

I do not know that
after all under
modify the
present practice
are necessary.
They are regulating
themselves & the
very little hardship
is always relieved
by the Jammu and
Kashmir. But the
news of ~~Kashmir~~
~~Gilgit~~ Gilgit & Chitral
may be communicated
& then the papers
laid before Mr
Madhava Rao

26.7.98

26-7-98

Gilgit Subd.
27/7

Statement Showing the distribution of Talukas according to the cultivation Season

Season	Talukas	Remarks
Dry Crop of different sorts		
March to April	Gundlupet	Hungry some to Early
	Chamarajanagar	do Early & Late
	Nagamangala	
do to July	Channagiri	Hungry Sept & Oct.
	Honnali	do Sept.
	Shikarpur	
April	Kankanhalli	
	Magadi	
	Devanhalli	
	Channapatna	
	Kolar	
	Malavagal	
	Lalbaghatta	
	Chikballapur	
	Bagepalli	
	Mysore	Hungry Sept
	Hunsur	do - Early
	Hassan	do - Post

April to May		Trichinopoly	
		Seringapatam	Kaiga Day
		Manjeratad	" Lepidoch
		N. Ranipet	" Day to ach
		Arkalgud	" Lepidoch
		Hiriyur	" Lady & Dear
Do to June		Mandya	" Poor to Dear
		Chickmaglur	" Lepid
Do to July		Shimoga	
		Kadur	
		Tarikere	
Do to August		Chenrayapatna	
Do to September		Belur	×
Do to October		Gubbi	×
May		Bangalore	
		Hoskote	
		Anekal	
		Kolamangala	
		Bowringpet	
		Goribidnur	
		Malur	
		Chickmankallu	
		Sira	
		Tiptur	
		Pavagada	
		Yedatore	

May Cold	Kaggadamiole	
	Kanjangad	
	Cannanore	
Do to June	Mahaibunnur	Kayar agt. 4 Oct
Do to July	Nileshwaram	" Kayar & Kayar mills
Do to Sept	Chittarikal	X
June	Payyannur	
X	Chandamangalam	
	Panniyannur	
	Thalassery	
	Kuttayi	
	Tellicherry	
	Kirangal	
Do to July	Vadakara	Kayar agt. Oct
Do to August	Chatamangalam	" Oct
Do to September	Koilandi	
	Koyilandi	
July	Madalayi	
	Mahe	
Rainfall to September	Tellicherry	
	Thalassery	
	Kayar	
	Kasaragod	
	Taliparamba	

Wet Crops (Kartik)

January to February	Chindigesi
February to March	Yedaiore
March to June	Chennagiri
April	Devanhalli
Do to May	Channapatna
	Kanjeratad
	Hale Kanchipuri
Do to June	Hesaru
	Belur
	Arkalgud
	Shimoga
Do to July	Chickmagalur
	Kadur
	Tarikere
	Koppa
May	Holenarsipur
	Channapatna
	Lalbaghkalu
	Chikkaballapur
Do to June	Arsikere
	Channapatna
	Lorab
	Sagar
	Nagar

This is for Karnataka, most of the method of planting is between April & June. X

May to June (inclusive)	Trichinopoly
	Jagalur
Do to July	Bellary
June	Bangalore
	Hoskote
	Kankanhalli
	Anekal
	Kolamangala
	Ramnagar
	Maddagal
	Bagepalli
	Gowribidnur
	Malur
	Venniyambadi
	Jalarpet
Do to July	Kaveripatnam
	Chittinathankottai
	Tirumalai
	Kunigal
	Gundlupet
	Seringapatam
	Mandya
	Hosanali
	Chitaldroog
	Holalkere

June to August	Cuddé
	Nagapattanam
	Chellature
	Karaikal
July	Tranquebar
	Nagapatam
	Cheringapatam
	Cuddalore
	Pondicherry
	Ranjangud
	Kistnarajapet
	Darapore
	Molakalmuru
Do to August	Madagul
	Nuldrug
	Sira
	Seringapatam
	Pavagada
	Nagamangala
Do to September	Tumkur
	Malvalli
September	Mysore

Rice Crops (Varieties)

June up		Attalayan
		Mayaveli
		Devankalle
Dec to Jany		Cudai
		Kuruvikkè
		T. Kanchan
		Kuccan
		Belur
		Arikkè
		Chennayakara
		Arkalgode
		Mollakalmuru
Jany to March		Kanjivalad
		Kotalikè
March		Kuthiraivalan
June to July		Vadakan
Septr		Kaidan
		Jaudikè
Octr		Kattaginatta
		Chickballapur
Dec to Novr		T. Sanjan
		Malavally
Novr		Gorikè
		Kankankatte
		Anekal

* (planting)

Novembr (contd)	Belamangala
	Chennapatna
	Chintamani
	Bagepalli
	Goribidnur
	Chickmagluv
Novembr & Decembr	Hariyur
	Channapatna
	Sarjapatam
	Chennagiri
	Sagar
	Nagar
	Srirangapatti
	Chellakere
	Jagalur
Do & January	Davangere
Decembr	Bangalore
	Kolar
	Bowringpet
	Mulbagal
	Malur
	Srinivaspur
	Gudibanda
	Davangere

December 4 January	Nagarjuni
	Kalyani
	Chickmanglur Taluk
	Sira
	Kunigal
	Nagamangala
	Chitaldroog
	Hariyur
Do 4 February	Tumkur
	Tiptur

Stages Canara

1 January	Bannerghatta
	Chikkanandi
	Kolagatta
	Chikkaballapur
	Bagepalli
	Chennagiri Nagar Road
	Shimoga
Do to February	Nagamangala
	Arsikere
	Channagiri
	Honnali
	Shikarpur

January 1st Feburary 1st: Coral

Nagar

Sagar

Tirthahalli

Chickmagloor (Coffee parts) also Myth Hills

Davangere

— Do 1st March — Gubbi

Koppa

— February — Bangalore

Hoskote

Kanthanahalli

Anekal

Nelgamangla

Sattadiapur

Magadi

Devanhalli

Kolar

Multagal

Chitaldroog — also Sira & Kop

Sira — also Kad

Gooteoor

Malur

Soonnucapur

Mysore — also Nipir

Chellatiere

Tipter — also Mag & Sime

February 1st March — Nagagiri

Belur — also Mag & Nipir

February 1 March 15	Vaccinia	
	St. Jacques	
	Arbeigode	
	Kaiga	Aix après Pel.
	Mandagere	
	Malabbe	
	Jagalur	
Do 1 April	Korlagere	
Do	Tumetene	
	Parragada	
	Kunigal	
Do 1 May	Talavally	
Do 1 June	Kirnadagapi	
March	Channapatna	
	Gudduanda	
Do 1 April	Jaccan	
June	St. Jacques	
August 1 September	Bangalore	Ide April
November 1 December	Vellatore	
December 1 January	Kanjangare	
	Channapatnam	
Do 1 February	Tumkur	

88 xv

Draft reply to Govt

Read again.

Official Memorandum

No 3240-47 dated 6th Decr 1894
& 7290-92

requesting the Dy Commrs of Districts to report after careful enquiry into the condition of each Taluk and the habits of the cultivators, the period when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several parts of their Districts, as regards (1) dry crops, (2) wet crops (both Kartik and Vaisakh) and (3) Sugar Cane.

Read:— The following replies from the Dy Commissioners:—

(1) No 565/495 dated 3.4.95 D.C. Chitaldroog
(2) " 646 " 3.4.95 " Tumkur
(3) " 555 " 26.3.95 " Kadur
(4) " 729 " 6.4.95 " Hassan
(5) " 384/1247 " 17.4.95 " Kolar
(6) " 128 " 13.5.95 " Shimoga
(7) " 1385 " 5.5.95 " Bangalore
(8) " 1176 " 25.5.95 " Mysore

Also:— Letter No 164 dated 2d September 1895 from

⊗ Para 12

Submitted.
28.
11.95

of the question at issue, this difficulty may be considered a trifling one.

3. In Section 71 of the Bhyderabad Land Revenue Code, it is directed that an absolute relinquishment shall, unless otherwise directed by any special or general rules framed by Govt. be deemed to have effect from the close of the current revenue year, that notice thereof must be given before the 31st March in such year, or before such other date as may be from time to time prescribed in this behalf for each District by the Govt. In para 1, Rule XXVI of the Land Revenue Rules, as amended by Govt. Proc. No. 3211-62 dt. 23rd May 1892 (Sup. Cir. 36 and Notfn. No. 49 dt. 3.6.93, X 7-60-92) it is laid down that notice of absolute relinquishment in any District shall be

Vide in the margin

X Para. 1

@ Supplement to

the Rule under

in force regarding

The cultivation season for Sugar Cane generally extends from January to March and April. In some of the districts the cultivation begins also in Sept^r to December.

2. The Supt of Revenue Survey to Surveys Bloemfontein Survey is of opinion that 31st March is the most suitable date for notice of absolute relinquishment and entering upon occupancy, both in the interests of Govt and the Ryots, but that one difficulty connected in the Kliests present itself, ie. a Ryot relinquishing his land on or before the 31st March will do so while General Kliests are due. He recommends that the fact may perhaps cause some trouble as in the case of default, there would perhaps be no land to sell as it will under Section 159 or even under Section 161 of the Rev Code. He further thinks that in case however of the unfortunate

the Superintendent of Rev.
Survey in Mysore, re-
-porting with reference
to the above, his views
on the question as to when
a Ryot should relinquish
and when enter upon pos-
-session of, an occupancy.

~~~~~~~~~~

Order thereon:—

From the Dy Commrs' re-
-ports read above, it is ob-
-served that the cultivation Season
for Dry crops ranges from
April to June in the District
of Bangalore and Kolar; from
April to December in Tumkur
and Chitaldroog Districts, from
March to October and Dec^r
in Shimoga & Mysore Districts, &
from April to Sept^r and Nov^r
in Kadur & Hassan Districts. And as regards wet crops the Statement
hereunder shows when the cultivation Season begins:—

District	Cultivation season	Harvesting season
Bangalore.	April to July.	Nov^r to January
Kolar.	May to July.	Sept^r to December
Tumkur.	June to Sept^r	Nov^r to February.
Mysore.	February to Sept^r	Oct^r to July
Hassan	April to June.	Nov to March
Shimoga.	March to July.	Nov^r and Dec^r
Kadur.	January to July	Sept^r & Nov^r.
Chitaldroog	May to August	Nov^r to March.
~~~~~~~~~~

marks by the Councillors —

Councillor Eastern Dn
agree with the Supt th of
Survey that the 31st
ch may be laid down
e date within which
Should be relinquished"

Councillor's order: —

w accordingly. If for
land a Dumbh ast
ceived it will have
t from the beginning
next year I suppose.
at least I understand
meaning of Col: Grant
refers to the cultivation
. Draft an order and
it to the Survey Supt th
approval by him
Mr. Madhava Rao if
be published &c &c

Note

Survey Superintendents
letter No. 164 of 2.9.98 Sub-
-mitting his views on the
question as to when a Ryot
should relinquish, and
when enter upon an occu-
pancy. —

The Superintendent thinks
that 30th march should be
the date both for relinquish-
-ment and entering upon
an occupancy. An appli-
-cant for a relinquished
land cannot enter upon
it until the relinquishment
takes effect, which will
be at the close of the Rev:
year. If, as the Supt th thinks,
the applicant has to enter
on 31st march,
upon the land, the relinquish-
-ment should take effect
immediately after the notice
of relinquishment is received.
This will cause inconvenience
in recovering the revenue
due on the land for the current
year, as the Govt will have
no hold on the party

relinquishing the land. In
giving effect to the Survey
Superintendents' Suggestion,
a further ruling will have
to be made to the effect
that a person relinquishing
the land on or before the
31st march of the current
revenue year, should
along with the notice
of relinquishment, pay
the full amount of the
Khandayem due on the
land for that year, as
well as the arrears, if
any, of the previous year, & that
otherwise, the relinquish-
-ment shall not be accepted.
until steps have been taken to realize the arrear
If such a ruling is made,
there will be no difficulty
in giving effect to relinquishment
the 31st march, & allowing
Applicants for such land
to enter upon it immediately
or soon after the realization of arrears, if any, be available
Applicants for other than
relinquished lands may
enter upon the land
in the year in which they apply
for it, or in the following year
according as they agree to

given on or before the 31st April of the current revenue year from the close of which the relinquishment is to have effect. I agree with the Supt of Revenue Survey in thinking that 31st March must be fixed as the date within which the notice of absolute relinquishment should be given by a ryot, and accordingly direct the following notification being published in the Gazette. [The relinquishment shall take effect from the close of the revenue year as fixed by Section 71 of the L. Rev. Code, within which the revenue due on the land for the current year as well as the arrears, if any, for the revenue years should be paid in full. In default of such payment the relinquishment shall not be accepted. Moreover in the event

4. No ryot's time for entering upon an occupancy of any waste land of a person

Hearing in View the period of the year within which the Collr. should receive notice

Should be fixed

Amended

Para 3 and 4 are cancelled which is inserted for other ones —

(20)

Submitted to Hon'ble Minister.

The notice being issued, the new Rule may be enforced from the next official year (1899–1900). [illegible]

7/4/1899

7.4.99.

(1) Memorandum done – Rule as it was under which Municipality is not prohibited from making bye-laws in any manner it likes. I am also of opinion that before the blame on a clerk – there are lots of other Medical Officers who must all share the blame. I cannot

(2) attendance leaves [illegible] 8.4.99

Let me have a memo showing how the delay occurred & who all are responsible for it. [illegible]

8.4.99.

Submitted to Hon'ble Minister.

12/4/1899

[illegible] to Rev. [illegible] This is a general question. Orders are solicited. [illegible]

8.4.99.

14/99.

Jagadeb

12/4/1899

4.99

Mr Rama Rao

applies for a Land in any part of the revenue year and agrees to pay its assessment for the whole of that year whether he cultivates it or not, the ~~Should be permitted to enter upon the Land immediately. And, if such applications are more than one for the same Land, if Should be decided by public auction.~~ Of, on the other hand, the applicant agrees to pay assessment only from the following year, he should be allowed to occupy the Land in the course of the beginning of that year.

application should be entertained & disposed of under Darkast rules provided that interests of third parties such as the Albanni Zamindar &c. are not involved.

In the Case of applications for relinquished Lands ~~the~~ the applicant cannot enter upon the Land until the relinquishment takes effect. (vide Govt order No 424-31 dt 10-4-93) & Paper no. 12.

~~on which arrears are due by Govt~~

R.T. 220 92

Notification

The Govt of Bombay are pleased to direct the following alteration being made in para 1 of Rule XXVI of the Bombay Land Revenue Rules,

as amended by Govt order
No. 5211-SC/Cis:36 dt 23rd May 1892
and Notification No. 4939/R7-60-92
dated 16-9-93:—

For "30th April" Substitute
"31st March".

2. The rule thus modified will
read as follows:—

"Notice of absolute re-
-linquishment in any
District shall be given on
or before the 31st march of
the Current Revenue year, from
the close of which the relin-
-quishment is to have effect."

V Secretary
2/11/93

To.
The Commrs of Districts
" Supdt of Revenue
in Mysore.

pay assessment from the year in which they apply for the land, or from the following year –.

Submitted with a draft for approval or other orders. The 2nd Councillor decides that the draft order should be sent first for the approval of the Surveyor Supt.

SS
21/11/98 I am sorry for the long delay in submitting this draft – the January Holidays & had something to do with the delay.

21/11/98

Mr Pearce

Please submit to the Chairman etc

22/11/98

Memo of Explanation
for delay in the issue
of Govt Pro: No 5730-30
& 7290-92
Dated 22d Feb: 1899:

The file with the 2d Councillor's
order 320 .11.98 was received in
the Branch during the Xmas
Holidays which lasted from
the 20th to the end of Oct: 1898.
After the reopening of the office
the file was given to S. Sivi-
vasiengar, who submitted
to the Huzur Head Sheristadar
an office note and a draft.
on 21-11-98. After con-
sultation with the Secretary
the Huzur Head Sheristadar
revised the draft & gave it
to Sivasiengar for being
on 1-12-98. The rectified
draft was submitted to and
approved by, the Secy
on the same date. On the
5th December 98, the draft
was forwarded to the Supt
of Geo: Survey for his ap-
proval who returned it
on the 8th Dec: 1898. On
the 13th Dec: 1898, the file

21 days' delay during a critical time when Plague was raging in Bangalore

and the draft order were Submitted to the Rec: Commissioner Eastern Dist on the 20th Feb: 1899 the papers were received back from the Councillor. on the 22d, the Press Copy was Sent to Press, and on the 28th February printed Copies were received from the Press Office. On the 18th March/99, the printed Copies were despatched.

Submitted Secretary
The 21 Days' Delay
on the part of Clerk
Still continues, which
occured in November
last when Plague was
raging in Bombay
is, in my humble
opinion, excusable.

The 18 Days
Delay on the part
of the despatching
Clerk is due to the
careless mess — he
had no business to
mix up the Proofs
Vide Sec's Order on paper
below dated 31st Mch 31/3/99

18 Days' delay

Sanctioned
Sd/-

Submitted
9-5-99

yrs. In consideration
however of the fact
that owing to
plague there was
a considerable
scarcity of work & that
the men appointed
was worthless
& unused.

Rec
14/11

Gen. Serial No. 32.]

1894

No.	1157
Name of Petitioner.	[illegible]
Village.	[illegible]
Taluk.	[illegible]
District.	[illegible]
Date of Arzi.	[illegible]
Date of Receipt.	[illegible]
Date of Disposal.	
No. of Enclosures.	

Section [illegible]
File No [illegible]
Serial No [illegible]

ABSTRACT.

[illegible]

12/11

[illegible]
Dy. Co.
9/11

R. 7290 F 792 (R. 3301)

Submitted

I beg to state that the delay in the despatching of the printed proceedings referred to is due to heavy work during that time, and that the Prosp: was mislaid.

Previous to the advent of plague C. G. Oplekaukari, was assisting me as per Chief Secretary's instructions in the despatch of P. Prosp: Now as I have to do all the work unassisted the delay occurred. I shall be more careful in future and beg to be excused now

A. Venkatachary

5/4/99. Recorded & Returned

As I who are
all to blame -
(vide 2d Comm
- allos order)
on Kadam
Dyloons - no
709 of
561
25-3-99

11
10/1899

Submitted.

I further beg to
State that the Printed
Copies ~~is~~ were signed on the
2nd & given to me for
despatch. As the Progs:
was mislaid it was
not despatched till the 18th
when it was traced. The
delay of 16 days ~~is due~~
which occurred I beg to be
excused.

A.C. Entwistle

5/5/99.

MYSORE
PETITION
REG'D. NO. 1157 R
DATE 12/11/94

Rec
14/11/94

Gen. Serial No. 32.]

1894

Section 12 CR
File No 46 - 94
Serial No 2

No. 1158

Name of Petitioner. Executive Officer

Village.

Taluk.

District.

Date of Arzi. 46 - 10 - 94

Date of Receipt. 12 - 11 - 94.

Date of Disposal.

No. of Enclosures.

ABSTRACT.

Co Secy for Collection Commercial
& Charge District from Capital Mag
may be ordered to Print Capitals Chal-
lenge Members Fund.

12/11.

To
Rev. Records for Orders
9/11 [illegible]

1158

12/11/94

Ayurveda

Rev 14/11/94

[Gen. Serial No. 32.]

1894

No. 1156

Section C

File No. 1-94

Serial No. 3

Name of Petitioner. Kirpiniayal - Kunde

Village.

Taluk. — Cuddal

District. Ramnad

Date of Arzi. 18-10-94

Date of Receipt. 12-11-94

Date of Disposal.

No. of Enclosures. Nil

ABSTRACT.

Petitioner applies for the 18 cents
of land on the Northern Kilpauk Reservoir
specially kept to Divert Particulars
of Extent Value

Petitioner is entitled to the
land known as Survey No. 11
Survey Nos. Chinnapillai Kulam

12/11

To

Collector

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE.
PETITION DEPARTMENT.
REG'D. NO. 1156R
DATE 12/11/94

ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ
ಸಹಿ/-
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ದಿನಾಂಕ 18-10-94

File No. 290 of 1892
on the subject was
submitted to Huzur
Hd Sheristadar today.
Submitted in continuation —

88.
9.8.95

Gen. Serial No. 32.]

189

No: 760

Name of Petitioner: The Executive Officer Cantonment

Village:

Taluk: Taluk

Section

No. 66 - 94

Serial No.

District: Bangalore

Date of Arz: 17 - 8 - 95

Date of Receipt: 22 - 8 - 95

Date of Disposal:

No. of Enclosures:

What is to be considered
Dealt with by
with & returned
from the D to C
10/9/95

ABSTRACT.

Please grant
Undertaking
according to
Periods of cul-
tivation
& submit
the necessary
Agreement
to sign

Land Revenue Code

Taluq

Revised Statement in Form 14 Camilla

To the Revenue Board

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
DATE

(12)

Section 12
File No 4 - 94
Serial No

Deputy Commissioners

No 9240-47 dt 3.12.94
R7290-92 / 6

Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to report as early & practicable after careful enquiry as to the condition of each Taluk and the habits of the cultivators, the period when the cultivation Season ordinarily begins in the several parts of their Districts, as regards (1) Dry Crops, & (2) Wet Crops (a) Kuruhi & (b) Vegetables and (3) Sugar Cane.

By order

3.12.94

Deputy Commissioners -

(12)

1894-95

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 6th December 1894.

No. 9240-47
R. F. 290-92

Requesting Deputy Commissioners to report the condition of each Täluk and when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in their Districts as regards different crops.

M.G.C.P.,B.—8-12-94.—120

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (Revenue),—dated 8th December 1894.

No. 9240-47
R. F. 290-92

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
dated, Bangalore, 6th December 1894.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to report as early as practicable, after careful enquiry into the condition of each Taluk and the habits of the cultivators, the period when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several parts of their Districts, as regards :—

(1) Dry crops, (2) Wet crops—(*a*) Kartik, (*b*) Vaisakh, and (3) Sugar-cane.

By Order,
T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—K. S.

Hariyoor (contd)

(2) Wet crops.	
(a) Kartik --	June & July - Paddy, Ragi and chillies.
(b) Vaisakh --	August Tobacco --
	December and January - Paddy, Jola, Navani & Keralle
(3) Sugar cane --	Not grown in this Taluk

Kollkore -- --

(1) Dry crops --	June & July - Blackgram, Greengram, Gellu, Jola, Ragi, Avare, Jagory, Castor-beans, Korasani, and chillies.
	August -- Savi, Navani, cotton & Tobacco -
	September, October and November - Bengalgram Biligola and wheat (3)
(2) Wet crops -	
(a) Kartik -	June and July - Paddy
(b) Vesak-h	February & March - do -

(b) Kharif

July and August - Jola, Kagi, Lagey, Mooggram, Kurakam, Greengram, Alasandi, Cowgram and Castor

August and September - Cotton and Varagu

September and October - Jola, Redgram and Greengram

(2) Rabi crop -	
(a) Karthik -	July Paddy
(b) Vaisakh -	December - Do
(3) Sugar cane	January & February -

- Dry crop -

Jagalur —

(1) Dry crops — June and July - Jola, Paddy (Calcutta) castorbeans, Blackgram, Greengram, Gellu, wheat, and cowgram -

August - Ragi, Huchellu, Navani, Sajji, cowgram, Togary, Mustard, Savi, Cotton, Horsegram, Avarekai, chellus, coriander, Kollathya.

October - Bengalgram, Seti jola, wheat, Kusume and knoll.

(2) Wet crops:
(a) Kartik - May & June - Paddy.
(b) Vaisakh - November & December - Do — —

(3) Sugarcane - February & March

May - Jola, Sajji - Castorbeans, Savi Togary, Cowgram

(General Serial No. 30.)

1895. 9878

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldroog

To

The Chief Secretary to the ~~Dewan~~ Govt
of Mysore.
Bangalore

Dated 26th January 1895

Despatched 29th do

Received

Section

File No. 66 General No. 565

Serial No. 496

Enclosures No. (1)

Official letters Nos 9220-47 dated 24th ultimo, calling for a statement showing the period when the cultivation season begins as regards the different kinds of crops in the several taluks of this district

With reference to the above I have the honor to submit a statement showing the particulars called for.

I have the honor
Deputy-Commissioner
Chitaldroog district

Given under my hand this 23/1/95

Chittoor	(2) Wet crops	
	(a) Karlakk —	June – Ragi, Cholam
		July & August – Paddy
	(b) Kharif —	November and December – Paddy, Wheat, Ragi & Tobacco
		December – Jowari (cumbu)
	(3) Sugar cane –	February —
Nellore — — —	(1) Dry crops — —	April and May – Jola, Paddy (Double Crop) Gyellu, Wheat, Green gram, Castor beans, & Horse Gram
		July and August – Ragi, Korani, Savi, Cowgram, Togary, Alasandi, Uchalloo, Cholam and Tobacco –
		September and October – Horsegram, Cotton and Korani
		November and December – Bili Jola, Bengalgram, Wheat, Korani, Linseed and Coriander

August – Ragi, Kanam, Cotton & Tobacco –
September – Castor beans.
October – Bengalgram and wheat.

(2) Wet crops
(a) Kartik – July – Paddy.
(b) Vaisakh – January – Paddy & Jola
February – Kanam & Tobacco –

(3) Sugar cane not grown in this Taluk

Deputy Commissioners
Office Chittoor Taluk
28th January 1895.

Deputy Commissioner
Chittoor Taluk

— Jayalakshmi —

(1) Dry crops — June and July - Jola, Paddy (Late Paddy) castor beans, Blackgram, Greengram, Groundnut, wheat, and Coriander.

August - Ragi, Cholam, Samai, Cotton, Horsegram, Togari, Mustard, Jowar, Cotton, Horsegram, Navane, Chillies, Coriander, Kollathu.

October - Bengalgram, Late Jola, wheat, Linseed and Linseed.

(2) Wet crops

(a) Karthik. - May & June - Paddy.

(b) Vaisakh - November & December - Do - -

(3) Sugarcane February & March

(1) Dry crops - May - Jola, Ragi, castor beans, Togari, Cowgram, Greengram and Blackgram.

June - Ragi.

Gen. Serial No. 31.]

189 4 9 5

OFFICE OF TH... FEB. 05

9875.

R2709

From The Deputy Commissioner, Tinnevelly District.

(4)

Section R

File No 40 - 94

Serial No 7

To The Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

Dated 29th "

Despatched 30th " January 1895.

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 645.

No.

Dis Official Memo- -randum No. 2240-4- R. Ft. 290-92 dated the 6th December 1894.

Submitting a statement showing the period when dry crops, wet crops and sugar cane are sown in the several Taluks of this District.

Rd 3/2

9/2

Recorded [illegible] Jan 28/95

No
6.4.6
Encl

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Kimberley District.

Dated 22nd January 1925.

To

The Chief Secretary to
the Government of Negeri
Sri,

(As required in your)
Official Communication No 22-10-1
dated the 6th December 1894, I have
the honor to submit herewith a
statement showing the period of
rubber, Coffee, Rice Crops and
Sugar Cane are found in the
Several Talents of this District. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

W. Wheatcroft

Deputy Commissioner

(54) 14

Snider

6-8-07

Statement showing the period when dry crops, wet crops

Tumkur District Expired as per Chief Secretary's Circular

Taluks	I — Dry crops							
	Hariha (Panicle)	Castor Plant	Ragi (Eleusine Coracana)	Cow-gram	Pigeon Pea (Cajanus indicus)	Cumbu Paddy	Sama (Panic Millet)	(C
Tumkur	May	May	June to August inclusive	June to August inclusive	June to August inclusive	June to August inclusive	March and September	C
Maddagiri	June and July	June and July	June and July	June and July	June and July	"	June and July	J
Koratagere Sira Taluk	June	June and July	June, July and August	June, July and August	June, July and August	"	July and August	C
Chiknayakanhalli	July and August	July	July and August	July and August	July and August	"	July and August	C
Gubbi Taluk								
Sira	June to August	June to August	June to August	June to August	June to August	May June to July	June to August	J
Pavagada	0 to April 15 to June	1/2 May to 1/2 June	1/2 June to 1/2 August	1/2 June to 1/2 August	1/2 June to 1/2 August	1/2 June to 1/2 August	1/2 August to 0 to April	1
Madhugiri	June and July	June and July	July and August	July and August	July and August	"	August and March	C
Koratagere	1/2 June to the end of August	1/2 June to the end of August	1/2 June to the end of August	1/2 June to the end of August	1/2 June to the end of August	1/2 June to the end of August	1/2 June to the end of August	1
Turuvekere		Dry Crop. Generally		June	Sama	No		
Kunigal	June	June	July and August	June and August	July and August	"	August	A

Tumkur District
Deputy Commissioner's Office
26th January 1891.

Revd 1-81 8 15a

(61) Memo

With reference to Chief Secretary's Official Memorandum No 9240-47 dated 6th December 1894, calling for a report regarding the period as to when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several parts of the District, the following information is submitted.

I Chikmagalur Taluk

(A) This taluk consists of portions which are purely malnad.

(B) Parts which may be called semi-malnad

(C) Tracts which are purely maidan.

(A) In portions which are purely malnad

1) Dry crops is not generally raised Gidnagi, Hutchchellu (Sesamum, &c, are grown once in 3 years and the land is left waste for the remaining 2 years, being rendered unfit for cultivation. The land is ploughed and manured before April and the seed is sown for Kharan

(April) rain. The consequent crop is reap——————ed in

(69) September of the same year The crop is thrashed in the ensuing summer.

2 Wet crops

(a) <u>Kartik crop</u>. The Kartik crop is abundantly grown in the malnad portions. Bharani rain (April) is the proper season for sowing. For planting Aradra (June) or Punarvasu (July) rain is availed of. The crop is reaped in December of the same year.

(b) <u>Vaisaka crop</u>. Vaisaka crop is raised (and that too sparingly) only in portions where the supply of water is abundant. Planting is done in Kartika (November) and the crop is cut in Vaisaka April or Jeotha (May)

3. Sugarcane is not grown in the malnad portions.

- and dry grass are soon in the annual Sabzi of the Eivans Ex: 23-4-4 dated the 2nd December 94).

R. F. 290-92

Kodo - grass - varieties	Wild ginger	Black - gram	Green - gram	Navané (Italian - millet)	Mustard	Raigar (Ambe - Panicle)	Saiyé (Spiked - millet.)
quet and tember	August and September	"	"	"	"	"	"
and gram	July and August	June and July	June and July	June and July	June and July	July and August	July and August
get to ber				June and July	"	"	"
tember October	July and August	May and June	May and June	July and August	"	July and August	"
ust sci- and ver.	"	May June and July	May June and July.	June to August	"	June to August	June to August
August to September	August to the end of October	May and June to June and July.	May and June to June and July.	"	"	"	"
st and ember	July and August	May and June	May and June	July and August	"	July August and September	July August and September
June to August.	1st June to the end of August.	1st June to the end of August.	1st June to the end of August.	1st June to the end of August.	"	"	"
end of November.							
gust	August	"	"	"	"	"	"

			2. Wet Crops		3 Sugarcane
			(a)	(b)	
Ladagani	Chillies	Ground-nut	Rainy	Vaisaki	
			July to the end of December	December to the end of February	December to the end of February.
			July and August	December and January	February and March
			June and July	December and January	February March and April.
			June and July	December and January	No sugarcane cultivation is carried on
			July and August	November and December	No sugarcane cultivation is carried on
			July and August	December and January	From the middle of December to the middle of February.
10th April to 15th June	16th June to 10th August		16th June to 5th August	16th January to the end of February	16th January to the end of March
			July and August	December, January and February	May June, & Feb-ruary.
	1st June to the end of August		June and July	January and February	February March, and April.
December			July to the end of August	November to January	February to April
			June to the end of July	December to the end of January	February March and in the beginning of April.

Assistant Collector,
Deputy Commissioner
Santhal Parganas

wheat, uddu (blackgram) and hesaru (green gram) are sown in Bharani (April) rain and the crops are reaped in Bhadrapada.

(65)

Hingar crops. A crop not raised in Mungar will be grown in the "Hingar". Bengalgram is also grown in the Hingar. The seed is sown in Aswija or Karthika (October or November) and the crop is harvested within about 3 months after the seed is sown.

(b) Vaisakha crops are not raised in the maidan parts owing to insufficient supply of water.

(3) Sugarcane.

Sugarcane is grown in the wet lands. It is planted in two seasons, viz:-

(1) in Gowri Habba (August or September) or

(2) in Sivaratri (January or February)

It is fit for cutting within 16 months from the time of planting.

II Kadur Taluk

(1) Dry crops.

(b) For this purpose the lands are ploughed and prepared from April to July and the seed is sown in July after (Punarvasu) rain. In September the lands are cleared of weeds and crops are harvested in December.

(2) Wet crops.

(a) Kartika crops

The land is prepared for sowing from April to July as above. The seed is sown in July and the crop is reaped in November or December.

(b) Vaisaka crops

For this crop the land is prepared as above and the grain is sown in one place to raise the plants required for planting. The planting is finished in September and the crop is harvested in February

1 Dry Crops (continued).

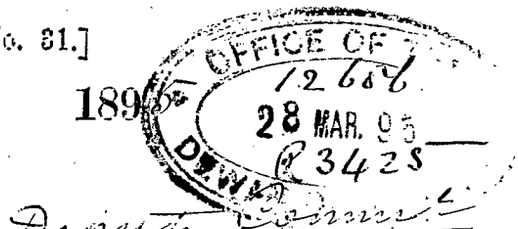
Gingelly or Sessia = = mum.	Bengal = gram	Ramné	Jola (Great millet)	Cotton	Kóré	Wheat
— — —	"	"	"	"	"	— — —
July and August	November & December	November & December	"	"	"	"
June	October and December	"	June also in November	"	"	"
May and June	October and November	"	July and August	"	"	"
		Dry	Crops. In	July	and	August
May June and July	November and December	"	May June and July while given in November & December	May June and July	June to August	November and December
15th April & 15th June also in October	October	"	15th April & 15th June also in October	"	"	"
May and June	November and December	"	"	"	"	"
1st June to the end of August	"	"	1st June to the end of August	"	"	"
	Dry	Crops	generally	from	May	to

— — —	"	"	"	"	"	"

158-C

File No 290 re water for Q. Coll.

Gen. Serial No. 81.]



189[illegible]

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

15

Section [illegible] To
File No 60-94
Serial No 8

The Secretary to the
Govt of Mysore.

Dated 26th
Despatched 27 March
Received

Enclosures—No. 1

General No. 555
No.

As called for in the
Official Memo No 220-4
& 290-92
dated 5th December 95
has the honor to submit
herewith a memo showing
in detail the period when
the cultivation season
ordinarily begins in
the several parts of the
District.

H. H. Sparks
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

Nov 27th/95

55.

Rec 2/4/95

Received by return Mail 13/4/95.

for the next two years.

(2) Wet crops

(a) Kartika crop

(60)

The crop is grown in 2 ways

(1) by planting

(2) by sowing

(1) If the method of planting is adopted the land is ploughed between April and June and planting performed in June and September. If seasonable rain is had the best time is July.

(2) If the method of sowing is adopted. The land is ploughed in January and February and the seed is sown in April or May

(b) No Vaisakha crop is raised in this Taluk.

(3) Sugarcane

Only a very small quantity of sugarcane is grown

in

in this Taluk. It is planted in February and March.

(7)

H H Sparks
Deputy Commr
Kadur District

Chikmagalur
26th March 1896

(B) In tracts which are semi mar-
ried

(1) Dry crops are sown in the same season in which similar crop is raised in the Malnad portion, namely, sown in April and, reaped in September, but in these tracts dry crop is raised every year

(2) Wet crops

(a) Identical crops are raised in the same season in which similar crop is raised in the Malnad portion.

(b) Various crops are not raised in these portions owing to want of water.

(3) Sugarcane is not grown in these parts.

(C) In tracts which are purely Maidan

(1) Any crop, i.e, coriander and Sesamum, are sown in black soil in April and are reaped in September. Saraga, Alasi (mixed crop), Avare (sem-pea) Togari, Hesaru (castor oil seed) Vegana jola are sown in Asadha (June) or Sravana

nakshatra

reaper (July), rain and the crop is reaped in Kartika (November or December). For this crop lands are ploughed in the Māgi season (end of the rainy season) of the previous year. Manure is used every year, the whole manure being used once in 3 years. Bengalgram, horsegram, horsegram and bengal gram are sown in (Nirgam) September or October and are reaped in December. Chilly and tobacco are planted in Mugil rain (September) and are reaped in December.

(2) Rabi crops

(a) Kartika crop. Cultivation season for Kartika crop is the same in the maidan parts as in the malnad tracts.

Mungar crops. Coriander, garlic, menthya (fenugreek), wheat

(3) Sugarcane

Sugarcane is planted in two seasons; once in February or March and again in September or October. It ripens until the age of 8 months after planting.

III Sandstone Soils

The cultivation seasons in the Sandstone Soils is the same as it is in the Mudstone Soils for all crops (dry, wet and sugarcane)

IV Marsh Soils

(1) Dry crops

Dry crops is not generally raised in this soil. All the dry land cultivation are appropriated for building purposes or for pasture. Rice is sometimes grown in the wet-lands.

(2) Wet crops

(a) Planting crops

Padding is the only wet crop that is grown in this soil. The land is ploughed —

between April and July and the plants are planted in July or August and the crop is harvested in December or January. Paddy is planted and not sown in the field

(b) Virippu crop is not sown in the field.

(3) Sugarcane

Sugarcane is not generally grown in the mainad. Chir grown in very small quantities in the neighbourhood. The land is prepared in January and February. Sugarcane is planted in March and it will be fit for cutting in the ensuing March.

V Annalgire Valley.

(1) Any crops are sown once in 3 years as in the mainad parts of the Chittoor District, the land being under cultivation for

Gen. Serial No. 31.]

1895

From The Deputy Commissioner
Section C R Hudson District
File No. 96-94
Serial No.
To
The Secretary to the
Govt. Department of Mysore.

Dated 6th April 1895
Despatched
Received
Enclosures—No. One
General No. 729
No. 8

Government Proceedings
No. 9246-47 dated 6th
R. H. 190-92
December 1894, requesting
to report which the
cultivation season
begins in each Taluk
of the district as regards
different crops.

With reference to the above,
has the honour to submit
herewith a Statement in

Rec'd 13th
12 a.m.

embodying the functions therein called for

Respectfully
Jno. W. Cummings
Master Draftsman

		Pesaru	Green gram
	"	Hutchellu	Poolsoil seed
Wet & dry Cultivation crops		Chodda Kaji	Cynosurus coracanus.
	"	Godhi	Wheat
	"	Sambara	Coriander seeds
	"	Huruli	Horse gram
		Kadali	Bengal gram
		Araisina	Turmeric
Wet Kartrikeon type	Bh	alta of different varieties	Paddy of different varieties
Varisa Khe or Karu		do	do
		Kabbu	Sugarcane

Shravana and Bhadrapada.	August and September.	From Aslesha to Uttarā
— Do	Do	Do
— Do	Do	Do
— Do	Do	Do
Bhadrapada and Aswejja	September and October	From Hastha to Swathy.
Chaytra and Vaisakha	April and May.	From Aswini to Rohini
Aswejja and Karthika	October and November	From Swathi to Anuradhā
Magha and Phalguna.	February and March.	From Dhanishta to Uttarabhadra pada.

* Not general but very rare

Statement prepared in accordance with Govt. Proc
particulars of which the cultivation season &c

Name of Taluk.	Whether dry wet &c.	Name and description of crops.	
		Name of crops.	
		Vernacular	English or Botanical
Yelahanka	Dry (Hungaru or early rain crops)	Ragi	Cynosurus Coracanus
	"	Thogari	Dall
	"	Thadagunu	Dolicos caticang
	"	Sanné	Little millet
	"	Navané	Italian millet
	"	Haraloo &c	caster oil seeds
	Hingaru or late rain crops.	Dhodda Ragi	A variety of Cynosurus Coracanus
	"	Avare	Beans or baller or cow gram
	"	Menasinagida	Shrilly plants.
	"	Haraloo.	Lamp oil seeds
	"	Hoorali	Horse gram.
	"	Yüteh allu	Polish oil plant
	"	Doddoo	Black Gram
	"	Kadale	Bengal Gram
	"	Kothumbari or Sambara	Coriander
		Menthya &c.	Fenugreek

eding No. 9240—47 / 277-290-92 dated 6th December 1894, giving
ing to each Taluk in the Kapan District-

Time when the cultivation season begins.			Remarks.
Months.		Name of Rain.	
Vernacular	English		
Kyatta or Mesha Vrishabha or Rushabha	April and May.	From Arini to Mrugasire	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	
Vrishta or Mithuna d Ashadha Kurkataka.	June and July.	From Mrugasira to Aslesha	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	
Shravana or Simha	August.	Magha Hubbe and uttare	
do	do	do	
Kanya or Thula d Margasira Vrishchika	October and November	From Chitte to Anuradha	
do	do	do	
do	do	do	

Wet. (Kartika or Hyma	Bhatta of different varieties	Paddy.	Chytra. Vysakha and Jeista.	April. May and June	From Aswani to Rohini
"	Beelulli	Onions	do	do	do
"	Bellulli	Garlic	do	do	do
"	Sambara	coriander seed	do	do	do
"	Menthya	Fenugrick	do	do	do
"	Alugeddé	Potatos	do	do	do
Wet. Vaisakha or Hasn	Bhatta — (of different varieties)	Paddy	Pooshya and Magha.	January and February	From uttrabhadra-pada to chatthatare
"	Kabbu or Ganna	Sugarcane.	Phalguna and Chytra	March and april —	From Poorva-bhadrapada or Aswini

2.

Imaginary Land

Dry Ragi	Gid Ragi	Cynocurus carocanus	Chaitra and Vaishakha	April and May	From Aswini to Krittike	Being Inland they generally do not grow the other crops to any appreciable extent.
Hulu	Hutchellu	Foolish oil plant	Bhadrapada and Aswija	September and October	Hastha and Chitta	
Wet Kartike Hynu	Bhatta	Paddy.	Chaitra and Vaishakha	April and May	From Aswini Krittike	Largely Cultivated
Do Vaisakh or Kharu	Bhatta	Paddy	Magha and Palguna	February and March	From Dhanishta to Poorvabhadra-pada	Cultivated to a very small and limitted extent
	Sugarcane	is not cultivated				To a very great extent the paddy Cultivation depends on spring water which oozes out during monsoon rains.

3.

Belur.

Dry Hingaru	Gid Ragi	cynosurus carocanus	Chytra, Vaisakha and Jesta	April May & June	7 from Aswine to Rohini
"	Harloo	Sanspoil seed	Do	Do	Do
	Atchellu	Sesamum or gingelly seed	Do	Do	Do
"	Hesaru	Green Gram	— Do	Do	Do
"	Uddoo	Black Gram	— "	"	"
"	Kothumbari	Coriander seed	— "	"	"
"	Sasave	Mustard	— "	"	"
"	Godhi	Wheat	— "	"	"
"	Neerulli	Onion	"	"	"
"	Bellulle	Garlic	"	"	"
"	Uhadagani	Dolicas catiang	"	"	"
Dry Hingaru	Khodda Ragi	cynosurus carocanus	Ashdha Sra-wana Bhadra-pada.	July August & September	7 from Poonar vasu to Magha
"	Sane	Little Millet	Do	Do	Do

"	Jola	Great Millet	Vaishakha and Jeshta	May & June	From Aswini to Rohini
"	Atchellu	Sesamum or gingelly seed	do	do	do
"	Uddoo	Black Gram	do	do	do
"	Hesaru	Green Gram	do	do	do
"	Thodagani	Dolicos catiang	do	do	do
"	Kothumbari	Coriander	do	do	do
Wet Kartika & Mg	Baragu	Panicum Miliaceum	do	do	do
Do Vaisakha Harn	Holabhatha (a variety of rude paddy grown under dry system.	A variety of rude paddy	do	do	do
	Gid Ragi	Cynosurus Coracanus	do	do	do
	Dhodda Ragi	A variety of Cynosurus Coracanus	Ashadha and Sravana	July and August	From Punarvasa to Ubbe
	Avare	Beans or Cow Gram	do	do	do
	Haralu	Lamp oil seed	do	do	do

Arachere

Dry Munjara or Rabi crop	Hutchellu	Foolish oil plant	Do	Do	Do
"	Inensina gida	Shilly plants	Do	Do	Do
"	Awarè	Beans or Ballar or cow gram.	Do	Do	Do
"	Mogari	Do all	Do	Do	Do
"	Kadle	Bengal gram	Do	Do	Do
"	Huralli	Horse gram	Do	Do	Do
"	Navané	Italian millet	Do	Do	Do
"	Bhatta of different varieties	Paddy of various sorts.	Chytra, Vysa Kha & Jeshta	April May and June	From Mrigasira to Rohini
"	Do	Do	Pushya and Magha	January and February	From Uttara Bhadrapada to Dhanishta
"	Kabbu or Gama	Sugarcane	Phalguna and Chytra	February and March	From Dhanishta to Uttabhadrapada
Hingar or Later Rabi crop		Do, a second time	Srawana and Bhadrapada	August and September	From Aslesha to Uttara

	Dhenasige	Chilly plants	Do	Do	Do
	Thogari	Dall	Do	Do	Do
	Navanee	Italian millet	Do	Do	Do
	Hurali	Horse gram	Shravana & Bhadrapada	August and September	From Aslesha to Hastha
	Hutchellu	Foolish oil plant	Do	Do	Do
	Hoge gida	Tobacco	Do	Do	Do
	Kadle	Bengal gram	Bhadrapada & Aswedja	September & October	From Dotteri to Swathi
	Menthya	Fenugreek	Do	Do	Do
	Godhi	Wheat	Do	Do	Do
	Kothumbari	Coriander	Do	Do	Do
Wet Karttika or Hyme Vaisakha Kharif	Bhatta of different varieties	Paddy of different kinds	Vaishakha & Jeshta	May & June	From Aswine to Rohini
	Do	Do	Pushya and Magha	January & February	Uttarashadha to Shatthathare
	Kabbu	Sugarcane	Pushya & Magha	January & February	Uttarabhadra pada to Shatha thare

5.

Uttarayana.

Dry or early rain crops	Ragi	Cynosurus Coracanus	Chytra, Vaisakha & Jesta	April & May	From Aswini to Rohini
"	Thogari	Dall	do	do	do
"	Haralu	Lamp oil seeds	do	do	do
"	Haraka	Panicum Miliaceum	do	do	do
"	Avare	Beans or cowgram	do	do	do
"	Same	Little Millet	do	do	do
"	Hesaru	Green Gram.	do	do	do
"	Uddoo	Black Gram	do	do	do
"	Yalloo	Sesamum or Gingelly	do	do	do
"	Jola	Great Millet	do	do	— do
Hingarma or Latter Rain Crops	Hurali	Horse Gram	Ashadha and Shravana.	July and August	From Punarvasu to Hubbe
	Godhi	Wheat	do	do	do
	Kothumbari	Coriander	do	do	do
	Kadalé	Bengal gram.	do	do	do

Wet Karthike Virpu	Bhatta of Different varieties	Paddy of different varieties	Vaisakha and Jeshta.	May and June.	From Bharani to Rohini
Wet Vaisakha Krishi	Bhatta	Paddy.	Pushya and Magha.	January & February	Uttarashada to Shatatarake
	Kubba	Sugarcane	Magha and Palguna.	February and March	Dhanishte to Uttarabhadra-pada.

1895

(1)

(90)

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Govt of Mysore

Dated 24th
Recd

Memo

No 1176 ex/
903

His official memorandum
No 9240-47 dated 6th December
R.7290-92
1894 requesting to report
into the condition of each
Taluk and the habits of
the cultivators, the period
when the cultivation season
ordinarily begins in
the several parts of the
District as regards dry

Gen. Serial No. 31.]

189

From The Deputy C
Chinna

To

The Secretary to ~~the~~ Gov
~~Dewan~~ of Myso

Dated 25th
Despatched
Received

Enclosures—No. 1

General No. 1176
No. 903

With refere
Official nu
date No. 9240-4
R. 729
6th December
forwards a
memorand
= ding th
= dition of e
Taluk.

Rev. Mk. 30/5

With ref

NR 1/4/55

Hale Narainpur

dry Inundation or early Rain crops.	Ejid Ragi	cynosurus carocanus	Chytra and Vaisakha	April and May.	From Aswina to Rohini
"	Jola	Great Millet	Do	Do	Do
"	Haralu	Lamp oil seeds	"	"	"
"	Thumbaku	Tobaccoo	"	"	"
"	Navane	Italian Millet	"	"	"
"	Pundina Hianaba	Fibre plant.	"	"	"
"	Alugedde	Potatoes	"	"	"
"	Hatthi	Cotton	"	"	"
"	Avenemajida	Chilly	"	"	"
"	Menthya	Fenugreek	"	"	"
"	Neerully	Onion	"	"	"
"	Bellulli	Garlic	"	"	"
"	Holabhatta	A variety of Paddy grown under dry System	"	"	"
"	Uddoo	Black Gram	"	"	"

Gen. 31.]

1895

Rec
22.4.95

14/20
Bel 9,0
R 3844

From The Deputy Commissioner
Bellary

To
The Secretary to the Government
~~Durbar~~ of Mysore.

File in with Q.

Section LR
File No. 66 Dated 4th April 1895
Serial No. 10 Despatched 189
Received
General No. 3844
No. 1247

Enclosure No. 1

My Official Memorandum
No. 2210-21
R.F. 290-92 dated 6th December
1894.

With reference to the above I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the special allowances drawn by the various Revenue Officers in the several Taluks of this District as regards Hay, Fuel and other items.

I have &c
Deputy Commissioner
Bellary District

Revd 24/4

24/4/95

Showing the period when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several parts of the Kolar District

Name of Taluk	Nature of Crop	First crop. (a) Month	First crop. (b) Month	Harvest time.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolar	Ragi	May	December	February	There are various kinds of dry crops such
Bowringpet	Ragi	June	December	January	as Bhatkum, Hesaruru, Ragi, Castor, Avare,
Chintamani	Jowar	May	November	January	Balkar, Navane, Same, Tenasi, Sunflower &c.
Mulbagal	Ragi	June	December	February	These are sown some earlier and others at
Kolarpet	Ragi	May	October	January	different times. The period given in
Chintamanipet	Ragi	May	October	January	Column 2 is that at which the earliest of
Bagepalli	Ragi	June	November	January	these is sown.
Srinivaspur	Ragi	June	November	February	
Malur	Ragi	June	December	February	
Srinivaspur	Jowar	June	December	February	
Gudibanda	Jowar	July	December	March	

Kolar
dated 7th April 1895.

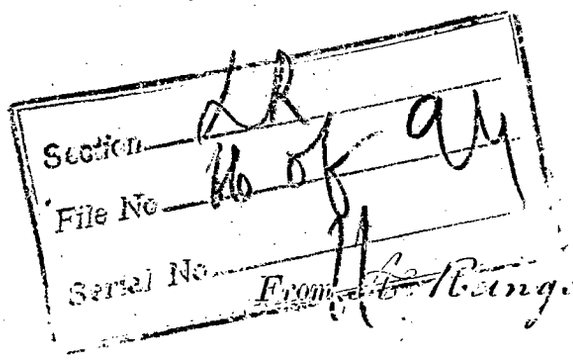
Examined
Assistant Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

No. 128/

Enclosures No. /

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MYSORE DISTRICT,

Dated Mysore 13/15 May 1895.



From C. Rangasamy Ayengar Esqr B.A. B.L.
Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

To
~~Government~~
The Chief Secretary to the ~~Dewan~~ of Mysore.

(18)

SIR.

I have the honor, with reference to official Memorandum No 9240-47, dated 6th December 1894 R.F. 290-92 to submit herewith a statement, shewing the period when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several taluks of the District, with information under the different heads therein prescribed:

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obedient servant

C Rangasamy Ayengar
for Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

Compd:
MCG

1895.

From

The Deputy Commissioner, 1554
Mysore District.
R43?

To Govt

The Chief Secretary to the [redacted] *of* [redacted]

Dated 13th
Despatched 15th } May 1895
Received

Enclosures No. /

Submits **No.** 1281
a Statement showing when
cultivation season begins
and describing the people of the
various talugas in the District

Rec'd 16/5

Ref

Rec'd
1715 [illegible]
been rec'd
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr 17.5.95

Ref to the Deputy Commissioner

Gen. Serial No. 31.]

189 15-668

R4335

From The Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To Chief
The Secretary to the Govt
Dewan of Mysore.

Section R
No 66 — 94
Serial No 12 dated 15.
Despatched 16 } June 1895 (9)
Received

Enclosures—No.

General No.
D No. 1380

The Govt Pro: No 9240-47
R7290-92
dated 6th December last,
requesting to report the
period when the cultivation
season ordinarily begins,
as regards different crops

According to the above,
has the honour to report
that the season for the
cultivation of sugarcane
commences in February
in all the Taluks except
Channapatam where it
is a month late.

dead
24.5.95

As regards dry crops, the time for sowing commences in April in the Taluks of Nagadi, Chennapatna, Kankallg and Devanhalli in June in Doddaballapur and in May in the other Taluks.

3. Wet crops - Kartik are cultivated in April in Devanhalli, in July in Doddaballapur, Nagadi and Chennapatna and in June in the other Taluks. The season for Vaisaki cultivation begins in December in Bangalore and in January in Doddaballapur, Nagadi and Devanhalli, while in the other Taluks, it commences in November.

for Dy Commissioner

WRSh

Wet and Experimental Ends

With reference to the above I have the honor to forward a detailed memorandum, prepared after careful enquiry, furnishing the information therein called for.

I have the
Obedient Servant
Thomas Smith

J. Ennis

Revised

23/6/13

Shimoga District.

Memorandum on the Census operations in Sirsi Taluk:-

Shimoga Taluk.

Constitution of the Taluk

Serial No.	Magani	
1	Shimoga	1 Shimoga 2 Gajanoor
2	Nidalur	1 Nidalur 2 Anantapur 3 Harannajatty
3	Holehonnur	1 Holehonnur 2 Chandravalli 3 Kudlapeti
4	Bankapur	1 Bankapur 2 Hirenagur 3 Lakkavalli
5	Bedrur	1 Bedrur 2 Kudli
6	Kumsi	1 Kumsi 2 Chordi
7	Harannahully	1 Harannahully 2 Basavur

The area of this Taluk is 60 square miles including the Kumsi Sub Taluk and is divided into 7 Nadus which are again subdivided into 17 Maganis. The two important rivers of Tunga and Bhadra run through the Taluk, meeting at Kudli in the centre, and their confluence takes place at Kudli 9 miles to the east of Shimoga town. The country comprising the Taluk is undulating & intersected with numerous jungle streams which run dry in hot weather. The South and western portions of it comprising the Maganis of Gajanoor

Ayanur, Kunsi and Chordi are covered with dense forest producing teak, Karimatty, Comuay Nandi and other useful timber. To the east and South east the ranges of Sobhanmoor, Amany, Chandanakuri, and Kudligeri, Sankikoor and Nerungoor and Kaka -vally contain district and reserve jungles which yield Bamboos and timber of ordinary kind. The Country to the south (Sobhanmoor, Karimangatty, Amany ranges) is open and flat, interspersed here and there with scrub jungles.

2. The average rain fall is 30 inches, but in the South and western parts, it will go up to 38 inches. There are a number of minor irrigation tanks which generally get dry during the hot weather.

Although

Strength two biennial crops through the Taluk, the nature of the Country does not permit of their being utilized for irrigation purposes

Statistics of Cultivation

3. The rural population as a body agricultural-labour is not imported from outside as in Malnad districts, nor do people go out in search of labour. Exchange or groups of villages has its field of labourers from adjacent villages. Thus the people seldom change their homes and if they do so their journey does not extend beyond the next market town. Of the total population which the Taluk contains more than 80 per cent are cultivators or labourers of land and their tenants, and the remaining 20 per cent field labourers or artizans.

4. In the part of the Taluk

Talook the improved agri-
cultural implements have
been introduced. The primi-
-tive mode of tilling the
soil is as fully in vogue
as it was hundred & years
ago.

5. The majority of the
Ryot population live in
substantially built thatched
houses such as are suit-
-table to their poverty -
Superstition has something
to do with the practice.
Even rich Ryots live in
thatched houses as their
opinion that it is a bad
omen to live in a tiled
house.

6. The staple food grains
are Rice and Ragi. The
labouring classes give
preference to the latter,
as it is more sustaining
and nourishing food. The
better classes of Ryots
generally

generally live on rice. As a rule they take three meals a day, and there is no occasion for them to stint Excepting in Unusually bad Years. Their Clothing which generally consists of a cloth around the loins, a Kumbly and a head cloth, is very simple and inexpensive. The mistress of the family as a rule attends to indoor work such as cooking keeping the house in order, milching Cows &c. Grown up Children generally assist their parents in field as well as house hold work. Thus a Ryot Excepting in weeding and harvesting seasons does not Employ hired labour. A Cultivator is constantly in his field from April to November, and when the Crop is reaped and stacked, he has a respite of a month or two, which time he devotes to carrying the

Excess

keep produce to market, repairing his house, Collecting fuel &c. Hence a Ryot who does not Engage hired labour, is very busy all the year round. (105)

7. The crops raised in the Talook are

- Cultivation Season

1. dry } Jola, Ragi, Navane Savey, Togary (Red Gram) Horse Gram, Green Gram, Bengal Gram & oil Seeds.
2. Wet } Karthika paddy and Sugar cane.

8. The Kolaloor Hobli to the North is purely a dry crop Country. All the dry crops mentioned are grown therein. The preliminary ploughing of the dry crop lands is Commenced in the month of April as soon as the fall of one or two showers of Mungar or early rains. Green Grain, and oil Seeds (Yellow and Hariaboo) are sown in the month of May and the crop is harvested in

in the months of September and October.

9. Rape, Jute, Varieni and Linseed sometimes mixed with red grain are sown in the month of June and July and are harvested in October early part of November.

10. In no part of the district irrigated paddy is grown. The unirrigated paddy is sown from the latter part of April to the end of June. Paddy in dry Nanja is sown in April & May and January transplanting is not in vogue. The crop is raised mostly by rain water in low lands and the tank water where it is available is utilized for irrigating in the driest part of the season. The crop is reaped in October and November and the batch date of each batch harvest

is Continued is the end of
August Must or February
of the following Year.

11. The sugar cane is raised
on heavy fields Soil which
retains moisture for a
lengthened period is selected
and cane crop raised on
the ley rotation - A plot
on which sugar cane is
raised in a year is devoted
to heavy in the following
year. The land is prepared
as soon as the harvesting of
the previous year is reaped
and highly manured. In
the month of January the
seed is sown. The cane is
ready for crushing in
the month of January
or February of the following
year (Sowings and Ratoons).

12 The Cuba-Jamaica Trade.
- Grant shows the area of
land in cultivation under
each

each of the Indian divisions and the average annual produce per acre.

Class of land	Area under Cultivation	Estimated Produce per acre
	Acres	
Rice	6,154	2 Tons of 20 hundredweight
Wheat	32,434	2 Quarters of 480 lbs
Sugarcane	284	25 Tons

13. "Of the rice and coarse grain part of the Cultivation fail is plentiful - of which Cuttack experienced drought. Water supply is plentiful and pasture does not fail. The South and South east portion of Kolabon, Sedashevpur, and part of Bankipur, sometimes slightly suffer from scanty rain fall. In 1876-1878 Bhera Scarcity was felt in these districts and not since, since that period they are enjoying prosperous seasons. Cattle diseases are rare, rinderpest, cholera small pox frequently occur in the Southern part

Part of the Talook -

Chennagiri Taluk -

Condition of the Taluk -

Hobles.	Inagances.	
1 Chennagiri	1 Chennagiri 2 Hoddagiri 3 Rajajoor damakally	The area is 464 sqr. miles and it is devi-ded into five Hobli--vits & Nagans.
2. Nallur	1 Nallur 2 Soolikeri 3. Hoskally	
3. Basavapatna	1. Basava-patna. 2 Tyavanige	
4. Sankidemur	1 Sanki-demur 2. Kaylur 3. Davaralli	The County is much more open and flat than
5. Kolrani	1 Kolrani 2. Durangeri 3. Malahal.	

Remarks -

2. Chennagiri and Kolrani Hobles West South and South west Contain extensive Barren forest, which yield Stunted teak and other timber. There are a number of tanks both small and large, the each important of which is Sarkeri tank under which there are patches of wet Cultivation. As a whole the Taluk may be said to be a very dry County.

3. The average rain fall is about 24 inches in the Centre, an inch or two more to the South and South west, and less by an equal quantity to the north towards Santi-bennoor and Basavapatna Hobblis.

(110)

Habits of the Cultivators—

4. The habits of the Cultivators are almost the same as in the neighbouring Talook of Shimoga. This is more thickly populated than Shimoga. The greater portion of the Talook being dry crop Country, the excess population does not find sufficient work, and so they migrate to the Coffee plantations of the Kadoor side to earn their livelihood. With this exception, there is no difference worthy of note between the Cultivators of the Shimoga and this Talook.

Kharif Season

5. 1 Dry. } The Crops raised are Ragi, Jola, Navane, Saney, Haraka, Cotton, Horse gram,

Red Gram (Togary) Black
Gram, Bengal Gram and oil Seed.

2. Wet } Paddy, Karthika and
Vaithaka and Sugar Cane.

6. Dry Crop soil is prepared
in March and April, and
pulses excepting horse Gram
and Bengal Gram and oil
seeds are sown in May.
Ragi, Jowari, Navani,
and other staple food grains
are sown in June and July,
and reaped in October and
early part of November.
Horse Gram, Bengal Gram,
Cotton and Sugar Cane are
sown in September and
October and reaped in
February or March. Black
Cotton soil occurs only
in parts of Basavapatna
and Santebennoor Hobli.
The soil in the other portion
is rather poor being mostly
gravelly or Sandy. In some
parts of the Hasaba, viz
Davarahally, Hadagere,

(111)

Kadapa, Rajampet taluk, and Nellore district of red loam is found, which is well suited for growing of Ragi.

7. Varieties. Only a cultivated under Sookkari Paulk alone, the channels of which run to a distance of 10 miles and all along Cuddapah and Nellore districts are raised. The crop is sown in November and December and reaped in the months of March and April.

8. The Kartika crop is raised under tanks in a small extent. The seedlings are sown in kuzhi and June preparing the soil in March and April. It is reaped in October and November.

9. Singam Cane crop is raised in wet lands and irrigated by tank water. It is sown in January and February. After the two

two Kinds which are inde-
-pendent to this Talooka, the same
Survey Kind called ——————
Marathadoo attain it's ma-
-turity in 18 months, the other
Paddy Khadoo Nejeer Kind,
in 12 months. The Crop is
raised by rotation.-
10 The subjoined is a Retrenchment
Plan under different Calti-
-vation.-

Crop Plant	Area under Cultivation	Retrenched Revenue per Acre
	acres	
Dry	13,305	10 Rupees per acre
Wet	2805	14 Rupees per acre
Sugar Cane	248	60 Rupees

11. This Talooka is subject
to periodical drought. Severe
Scarcity was felt in the year
1891-92 (Khara) in which
Rain fall was scanty.
Water supply and Fodder
totally failed - People had
to take their Cattle to distant
tracts, and Relief works
had to be started. In normal
seasons, water supply
and

and pasture will be abundant.

Epidemics such as Cholera Small pox &c and Cattle diseases make their appearance almost every 2d or 3rd year.

(114)

Honnalli Taluk

Constitution of the Taluk—

Hoblis.	Magannes
1 Honnalli or Kaoaba	1 Honnalli 2. Govinkuri 3. Cheelour. 4 Madanalky.
2. Saevichally	1 Saevichally 2. Mallour 3. Koondoor.
3. Balagoothi	1 Balagoothi 2. Nayamathi 3. Chetnally 4 Cheenkatty.

1. The area of the Taluk is 329 Square miles, and it is devided into 3 Hoblis with 11 Magan the rivers. Toonga-bhadra runs in the northern Extremity of the Taluk, a Small portion of which Viz Saevichally Hobli is on the opposite side. As in the Shimoga Taluk, it is impracticable to utilize river water for irrigation purposes, as it runs between two Steep banks. The whole Taluk Excepting Cheenkatty Magance where Scrub Jungle interspersed with Stunted teak

tank will be found, is quite open and flat.

2. The Maganees of Nomalli, parts of Gounakonee and Madanahully and Belagoothi and Nayanathi contain rich black soil where valuable dry grains and cotton are grown. The soil in Saevihally Hobli is sandy and very poor and in the remaining portions red loam will be found.

3. There are a few tanks particularly towards the Chennakattay Maganee where wet crops are raised. An ancient has been thrown across a jungle stream and the Channel viz. Royal Channel feeds several tanks, and at the same time direct cultivation under the Channels is carried on.

4. The average rain fall is 19 inches. Although this

the greatest attention
Scanty, but yet it is sufficient
for their use. The quantity
gauged is always a little
higher towards Manchester,
Cheltenham, and Bayswater
Magazines in the west.

Habits of the cultivators.

5. Almost the whole rural
population of the district
is employed in agriculture.
Labour is not much divided
between the different members
in the family who alone
engaged in the cultivation
of the land.
The cultivating class here
may be considered Small
are in a thriving Condition.
They generally possess a
Spirited Cattle and live
in substantial houses.
Their energy appears
too is more decided than
in Principality or Glamorgan
Farmers. Their Table too
is plentiful and they contrive
to pass their days much

they

they obtain from Malwa.
Ryots. They seldom have
their horses and their yearly
journey is to the Sendwa
town. During the Rabi season
i.e. when they are not employed
on field work, they carry
Ragi and other grains to
the nearest Malwa town for
sale.

6. The crops raised in this
Taluk are. —

Cultivation Season.

1. In dry lands } Jowari, Navani
wheat, Sennegrech
Cotton, Chenay
and Coriander
in black soil.
Ragi, Jowari,
Saney, Navane,
Avaray, Togaray,
horse gram,
green gram,
black gram,
and oil seeds
in red soil.

2. In wet lands } Varieties of Ragi
alone & Sugar Cane.

7. The land is prepared for
Navangar dry Ragi in
March, and April. Castor
oil seed Coriander, and
Sennegrech in the month of
are sown
May. Ragi and grains

(118)

Grains such as, Ragi Moonga Jawari, Savey, wheat, Havan and pulses are sown in Jun and July - Hingar Jawari, Hingar wheat, Cotton and Chaney in the month of September.

8. Karthika paddy under tanks and channels is sown in the months of June and July. The transplanting system is not in vogue.

9. Sugar Cane is sown on wet lands under tanks the usual period being Pushya and Magha (January and February). The cane will be ready for crushing in 12 months.

10 The following Statement shews the area of land under which cultivation.

Class of land	area under cultivation	Estimated out turn per acre
	acres	
Dry	40591	10 Pallas of 100 Seers each
Wet	1574	3 Candies of 360 Seers each
Sugar Cane	241	50 Seers.

11 The Hobleees of Saevihally, Hounalli are like Chennagiri Talook, subject to periodical drought. In the Year Khara, this portion of the Talook suffered much, and relief works had to be started in Saevihally maganee. The western portion is not subject to drought or scarcity. Epedimics, and Cattle deseases are of too frequent occurrence.

(110)

—Shikarpoor Talook—

1. This is one of the best Semi-Malnad Talooks of the district. Its area is 424 Square miles and is devided into 6 Hobleees with 13 maganees:-

Hoblis	maganees.
1 Shikarpoor	1 Shikarpur
	2. Ecaoor.
2. Hosoor	1 Hosoor.
3. Moogalgery	1 Moogalgery
	2. Saloor
4 Balandoor	1 Belandoor
	2. Agrahara.
	3. Banandoor
	4 Bannar.
5. Odagani	1 Odagani
	2. Jambhoor
6 Talgonda	1 Talgonda
	2 Belgavi

Condition of the Tal

2. The Belandoor Hobee is purely Malnad tract. Parts of Moogalgery and Hosoor Hobleees, are purely dry crop Country. The other

Kingdom, sugar, and tobacco. The
other products of the Island, is
generally fine and fair. Such
fruits as
grapes are in the Bahamas
Islands. There are numerous
varieties which are only
suited for vegetation, such as
during a portion of the Eighteen
season. Oranges are extensively
cultivated and make sugar
or jaggery. Large quantities are
also shipped.

3 The manufactures of
the Island is very little. The
quantity produced will be a
little more in the Bahamas
and Belgaum districts of
the West and Central.

— Mines of the Island —

4 The Island of Ceylon
is in the most fine with
a cultivating state. The
Island contains following
classes of all kinds, the first
Superior work is, Caste
and Agriculture Jatis, the
people do not engage in
Arts and Manufactures, as a
body the Ceylon population
is in a thriving condition.

They

They live in substantially built tiled and thatched houses, and are decently clad. Their staple food is rice and Ragi and eat three meals a day. During slack season most of the Reyotho carry their produce of pottery and jaggery to the markets of Ganjam in the North Canara District, and Bijapur, and Kaugal in the Dharwar District, these being the nearest big market towns.

5. It may here be noted that iron sugarcane mills have been largely introduced into the District.

6. Agr. The crops raised in the District are Ragi, Jola, Sanery, Navani, pulses such as horse gram, Green gram oil seeds, Coriander and Chillies. — Cultivation Season —

7. Art. Karnataka Lacq and

(188)

and Sugarcane. In the Baland Wagamee, there are Extensive arecanut Gardens which are planted in Valleys.

8. The dry Crop lands which are generally poor in this Taluk, are prepared in the months of March and April. Oilseeds, Pulses, Excepting horsegram an Coriander are sown in the month of May.

9. Ragi, Jola, Navanee and Savey are sown in the month of June and July and reaped in October and November. Chillies are transplanted, and horse gram is sown in August, and is reaped in September.

10. The paddy flats and Sugarcane fields are rich alluvial lands. Sandy soil is very rare in this Taluk. The paddy lands are prepare in the ~~the~~ month of March and

and April and seed is sown in May, June, and sometimes in July also, and the crop is reaped in November and December. (183)

11. Sugarcane lands are highly manured and the seed is sown in January and February. The cane will be ready for crushing in twelve months.

12. Paddy and sugarcane are mostly grown with the aid of rainwater.

13 The following statement shews the area of land under different kinds of crop.

Clap of land	area under Cultivation	Estimated outturn per acre.
	acres	
Dry	41703	8 Pallas of 100 Seers each
Wet	30758.	3/4 do
Sugarcane	3329	80 maunds

14 Rain fall very seldom in this [illegible] and

the people. Major Innes, the
Resident, Lagos. Died in
1876-1878 the Colonial Medical
Officer. Died of blackwater fever
people from hyperia Intermittent
fever, in March of first
appearance. Died in October
Cancer for epithelial malig-
nant appearance, Died also
Cattle disease.

— Sorah Islands —

Description of the Islands —

Islands. Languages. Size and
1. Sorah } 1. Sorah. Circumference
2. Ruiga. Coast and
3. Ayei Inland
2. Kajamans } 1. Kamanan. Its circum-
2. Ruiga ference
3. Lagi in the direc-
3. Jamanan } 1. Jamanan tion of Jamaica
4. Bramayuttis } 1. Bramaya Distance
2. Ayeti from
2. Ayeche Ruiga. Its
5. Amanatti } 1. Amanatti breadth
2. Amati Islets Etc
6. Kajamans } 1. Kajamans Position
2. Jaki. Islets. Etc
13. Kajamans

with an area of 612 Square
Miles.

2. Two perennial rivers,
Viz. Amanatti and Bramaya
have through the Island
and Ruiga being the Main
and Principal Port. The
Malcas

inland tank Country of the Hollis of Kayonza, Ankole, part of Chwezi gently and Hollis Tarimara, which is covered with thick jungle and evergreen forests and Kiso. Breadfruit gardens are planted in the fertile valleys in which Plantains, pepperonia, Arabian and other fruit trees are largely grown.

3. Paddy and sugarcane are raised on lands which are not suited for garden cultivation. The soil is generally red loam, mixed with laterite here and there. It is also mixed with sand. Owing to copious Rivers and Streams and Swamps, the land retains moisture almost throughout the year, and all the crops attain their maturity with little or no aid of artificial irrigation. The soil in the Grassland parts

parts of America and Jesse Fisher, a cotton dealer and formerly resident of Rio and Sugarcane are extensively known in these parts as is Mr. Carlson and a good crop of fruits such as green and black plums, oranges, and citrus is also raised in these fields.

4. Here are numerous mines and quarries particularly in the mineral parts where the Egyptian Jewelry useful to navigate Young Sycamore.

5. During the Sundering culture plan century it is not practicable to obtain timber under for irrigation purposes.

—Marks of distinction—

6. The natural products of Deep Stony Richmond the people are generally rich and have gotten wrong Egypt to Colo Citrus in lands and keep a large amount

Amount of Income to Govt:
Memb.

7. Labour is largely imported from the adjoining districts of North Canara and Dharwar. The people being generally well to do they can afford hired labour. Their habits are sedentary and they very seldom leave their homes.

8. The staple food is Rice and the lands on which Ryotts live are generally watered, and very Rich with the manure obtained from the cattle and sheep.

9. Dry. They both land are very poor. Ragi, horse gram &c are raised once in three or four years on a dry field. This class of land is very lightly assessed and the cultivators have reserved almost the whole area for

— Cultivation Season —

for grazing purposes. The little Raji, Pram, and Lud-de are sown in August or early part of September.

10 Rabi. Paddy which is the staple food grain of the Bhils is very largely grown. The land is prepared in March and April and the seed is sown in May and June. Transplanting is carried on from July to September. After the heavy rain is stopped weeding, thinning, earthing and hoeing are done. Cotton seed is sown in khanwats localities in the second fortnight of November and December and the crops are reaped in February or March.

11 The second crop of Jowar is sown in July and it is ready for the Dhal Chandrayan in the year.

12. The sugarcane is planted

planted as in other districts in Kachuya and Magha (January and February) and drilled about the same period in the following year.

12. The following Statement shows the area under different Kinds of Crop:-

Class of land	Area under cultivation	Estimated outturn per acre.
Dry	Acres 5,384	6 Palas. Rupees each crop is taken once in 2 years in a field - 1/2 Cannon of 20 seers.
Wet	46,328	
Sugarcane	1847	1/3 Mound. In Brand on [illegible] the average per acre 575 Mounds.

13. Famine or Scarcity in Sundarban in the district. In an ordinary bad year a few villages in the Northern Division of the District Slightly feel the effects of Scanty Rain fall, but the Scarcity will be of very short duration, as a Complete Good Harvest will soon restore the Country to Normal Condition. Water Supply

Supply and pasturage is
almost abundant and never
fails. No Epidemic diseases
make their appearance in
the Talook:-

(130)

- Sagar. Nagar and Nurthally Talooks -

Condition of the Talooks-

ea in Square Miles.	
er	663 Squares Miles
ar	501 - do -
alli	477 - do -

These are purely Malnad
Talooks. The nature of the Soil,
the features of the Country,
and the climate are alike
in them. They are situated
more or less at the head of
the Western ghats and the
rain fall varies in proportion to their distance from
the coast. The Country is
very undulating with
Valleys between high hills.
It is Covered with thick &
jungles and evergreen forests,
only the Valleys being Cultivated.
The soil for the most -
part laterite Covered with
thick layers of red-loam
and

and in some parts mixed with sand. Arecanut, pepper. Lime, Cardamom and plantain are largely grown in these valleys. The staple food grain is rice and with it Sugarcane is raised in small patches. There are very few tanks of greater capacity in these Talooks, but there are series of small Kattays which are generally useful for irrigating. in Arecanut Gardens. The network of jungle streams which intersect the Country from every point so to waste. The cultivation is mainly carried on with the aid of Rain water.

(131)

2 — Habits of the Cultivators

The cultivators are devided into 3 classes Viz. Havika, Panchagrama Bhramins, Lingayaths, and Nadavas, and Halepaikas. The lower is

Classes such as Arabs &
Kabyles so are treated same
or less like slaves and are
generally employed as field
labourers. The Bedouins are
as a rule pagan Arabs
and Touaregs undertake
a pastoral life pure pagan both
some of these hold no Laws
but they generally submit to
Religious and other Customary
Rites. Lamayatte and
Arabs are the principal
land holders of the country.
They hold extensive tracts
fields pasture grounds
they retain in some parts
and obtain the majority—
portion of Religious.
The Country being very
scarcely populated
labour is extensively em-
-ployed from the adjoining
districts of Biskra and
South Tunis. Etc Artizans
Bricklayers and other trades
Europeans are all the
imported.

imported. The Canara
Cooli and other races
above the first for 8 months
in the year and go back
to their homes during the
raining season with their
Earnings in their pockets.

3. The rich Landlords to
very little or no field work,
it is the Malayalees and
lower classes of Europeans
and native who work
in their fields, for about
3 or 4 months in the year.
For, all the heavy work
such as digging, manuring
clearing jungle &c is done
by the imported Cooli.
With all this drain on his
purse, the Cochin Ryot
is considered the rich-
est. He is well fed on rice
and condiments, (the
Cooli subsisting chiefly
the imported) and
comfortably clothed.
The Malabar house -

Excepting

Supplying the Kerala trees are all stalked, a very large quantity of timber being used in their construction. The coir products, fibre and jaggery is taken to the coastal sale and the coir fibre go are stocked to Bombay, Bangalore and other large markets.

Cultivation Season

4. Dry Rage, oilseed and grain pulses are grown in small area and the cultivation is very low. The seed is sown in August and September.

5. Wet Paddy is extensively grown in valleys and in some parts of all the three districts especially in the Palghat. Ragi is also raised. The system of transplanting is extensively carried on in low and marshy soil.

6. Paddy is sown in May and June and the

the transplanting continues till September. This is Kattila crop.

4. The Kuchatha crop is transplanted in November and December and the crop will be ready for reaping in April. The latter crop is raised in a very small area.

5. Sugarcane. Both of Sugarcane crop is raised in the month of the January. The seed is sown in month in January & February and the crop will come to hand in 9 months. Crop jaggery almost resembling sucrose is prepared and the quantity in excess of the local consumption is exported to the Canara district.

6. As the Agriculture of Coorg, Kumri cultivation is carried on to a small extent in the districts of Nagar and Sagar. Under the reach

Records made the Kanakas where they give up their names, that are known to the Europeans. The system has just been commenced and it is believed that in three years the results will be the same as Samoa forests.

× The cultivated is the statement shows the area under cultivation in each of the above Islands.

Islands	Kinds of land	Area under Cultivation	Estimated Return per acre
		acres	
	Dry	372	Not yet
Lagar	Wet	372	commercial
	Sugarcane	181	for planters
			20 Cwts @ 60 cwts.
			30 Bushels
	Dry	6876	
Nagar	Wet	30747	
	Sugarcane	437	30 Bushels
	Dry	5333	
Guadalcanar	Wet	30846	
	Sugarcane	168	30 Bushels

11 These are purely Kanaka Islands and the main trade is prosecuted. Several Europeans - Traders employed, Missionaries, Planters. Excepting the usual Kanaka fevers no other diseases, particularly

particularly Ephemeræ, do not
appear in Plan Palace.
Cattle disease rarely takes
its appearance.

Dr Thomas Shaw
Asst Registrar General

HWC

Dept. Ans. for ...

(21)

Section 2 R
File No. 66 - 94
Serial No. 44

Superintendent of Reserve Survey in Stanley

No. 1136 & 10.8.98
R 4290-92 10

Sir,

Relating the location ... a license ... Report should relinquish his claim and when entitled upon proof of ... compliance, I beg to forward herewith copies of the papers noted in the margin, showing when initiating steps began in the usual part of the state. I request that you will be so good as to favour Govt with your views in the matter. A copy of Govt. Resp. No. 4224 dated 10th September 1898 containing the last order on the subject is enclosed for reference.

I have the ...

9-7-99

| | | |

68.

(2)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
G. No. 129
AUG 16 1898
No 652
DEWAN'S OFFICE

General Serial No. 30.

1898

From The Superintendent Forest Survey

To The Secretary to the Govt of Bengal in the Revenue Department

Dated 9th August 1898

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 129
No.

(21)

Secretary's letter, dated
the 9th August

dated 2nd-9-98

I am directed to state that no copy of Govt Proceedings dated 31-20-92 of the 10th September 1892 referred to in the above, has been received and to request that the same may kindly be forwarded to this office for reference.

Yours faithfully
Superintendent Forest Survey

4 Encl
No 1
16/8/98
General Records

Please forward a Spare Copy of Govt Pro No 4774-31 dt 10/9/92.

Spare copy sent
17/8/98

Submitted with draft.
20/8

Draft for ref. 6

To

Section
File No 66 1-94
Serial No

The Superintendent,
Bagoue Dist: Survey.

No 1495 In.
Ref. 2:0-92

Date 24th August 1893
24

Ref. Secret No
1298, 13th instant.

As requested in
above, have the honor
to forward herewith for
reference a copy
of Govt. Proceedings
No 4724-31
R 290-92 of 10th
1893, issuing instru
in regard to the
[illegible]

time when Surkhas
& Rajpramans should
be entertained.

Bgore
R 23/8/94

Bagore
Dist
Exhibit
No 23

No 164

Section LR
File No 66-94
Serial No 17

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 2nd September
1898

To
The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Revenue Department

Sir

SC No 21

In reply to your letter No 1036
Ry 200-97 dated 10th August 1898 requesting my views on the question when a Ryot should relinquish and when enter upon possession of an occupancy, I have the honor to report as follows.

2 According to section 41 of the Land Revenue Code an absolute relinquishment must be deemed to have effect from the close of the current Revenue year unless otherwise directed by any special or general rules

Gen. Serial No. 80.]

GEN. DEPT. Gl. No. 1652 SEP 4 1898 R. No. 954 DEWAN'S OFFICE

1898

From Lieut. Moore Resy

Cash

Ref. No. (24)

To

Serial No.

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Govt. of Dewan of Mysore.

Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Dated
Despatched
Received } 2nd September 1898

Enclosures No.

General No. 164
No.

In reply to your letter No. 186 of 1898
K.T. 290-72
dated 1-9-98

SUBJECT.

Submitting views on the question when a Ryot should relinquish and when enter upon possession of an occupancy.

References—(to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

Submitted with Reference to 2nd Comm. Collrs Order of 16.7.98 recorded on office note Flag below serial No 21

7 11/7/98

Lieut Moore's letter dated 1-9-98 submitting his views on the question when a Ryot should relinquish and when enter upon possession of an occupancy.

Recommend that the 3/82 cases may be laid down as the basis of Inam Settlement

17 Sept 98

Chief Secy.

Recommend this course

19-10-98

Comm Rev & 2nd Comm

Collrs 21

19/10/98

Noted. Draft order recorded. A fair copy is now required. It will have effect from the commencement of the current year.

" Rules framed by Government "

In the same section it is provided that, in lieu of the close of the current year, a date may be from time to time prescribed by Govt for notice of relinquishment.

3 I may mention that in framing the Revenue year closes on 30th June but for notice of relinquishment the 31st March is prescribed. In framing these rules I have prescribed the Revenue year and, I believe, wished to 30th June, in connection with the question of facilitating the elements and not in connection with any difficulty about the Rents, which in always the latter consideration, but of Rents I look to the change in the Revenue

yede

year

4. It appears to me that it is then convenient to Government to fix the 31st March as the date for notice of absolute relinquishment, the occupancy thus absolutely relinquished may, under section 7, be disposed of in accordance with such Rules as may from time to time be framed by Govt.

5. There can be no doubt that the 31st March is the most suitable date for relinquishment under entering upon occupancy both in the interests of Government and of the Ryot, but our difficulty consists in the Kists payments

Istly. of Ryot relinquishing his

his land on or before 31st March will do so while several Kists are due. This fact may perhaps cause some trouble as, in the case of default, there would perhaps be no land to deal with under Section 159 or even under Section 161 of the Land Revenue Code. In view however of the importance of the question at issue the difficulty I have mentioned may be considered a trifling one.

a.

6 From the reports from the various Districts it appears that Dry cultivation begins, for the most part, in April and May. Wet cultivation begins from June to July and only in the Malnad of the Shimoga District does it begin so late as August to September. If Dry cultivation in some

some Taluks begins in April, the 31st March is not at all too early for absolute relinquishment and consequent Darkhasts. I would suggest that one date, the 31st March, should be adopted for the whole Province within which absolute relinquishment must be made. The same date would of course regulate Darkhasts, in short the cultivation year, so to speak, should terminate on 31st March.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Supt Mysore Revenue Survey

20/10/98

At least I understand is the meaning of Govt grant. As to reference, the Cultivation year - Draft - are only 2 and it is true Govt approval Mysore & by has nothing to do with Survey Unless

Dear Sir

Draft as per order

(25)

Section LR 96
File No 96-9 Mac
Serial No 18

Supdt of Revenue Survey in Ellycse.

Dated 5th December 1898

No. 4026 Insp
LR 4290-92

Survey Supdt's letter No. 164 dated 2nd September 1898 submitting his views on the question as to when a Lyot should relinquish and when enter upon possession of an occupancy.

Referring to the above, has the honour to forward herewith for approval or ~~suggestion~~ alterations if any, the draft order on the subject proposed to be issued ~~together with his office file No 330 of 1892-93 for reference~~.

By Order
N. V. Ivers
for Secretary

148

Rev

9-12-98

Ref

9/12/98

Section LR

General Serial No. 30

File No 66—99

1898

Serial No 19

From The Supt Mysore Rev. Survey

26

To The Secretary to the Government of Mysore Gen'l & Rev. Depts.

Dated 8th December 1898.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 1.

General No. 381

No.

Secretary's docket No 4020 dated 5th Instant.
R.T. 290-92

In reply has the honor to state that the draft of the order proposed to be issued, fixing the date within which absolute relinquishment must be made, appears quite suitable.

D. Grant

Supt. Mysore Rev. Survey.

Secy Govt Revenue
Collector, Eastern
Division, for approval
& Draft order

11
13/12/98

The
Chamberlain
Mysore.

Approved

20/12/98.

Issue accordingly

21-12-98.

Draft as revised

Section RR
File No 66 — 94
Serial No 20

Read again:— (27)

Official Memorandum

No 9240-47 dated 6th Decr 94
R 7290-92

requesting the Deputy Commrs of Districts to report, after careful enquiry into the condition of each Taluk and the habits of the cultivators, the period when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several parts of their Districts as regards (1) dry crops, (2) wet crops (Both Kartiki & Vaisakhi) and (3) Sugarcane.

Read:— The following reports from the Deputy Commrs:—

	No.	Date.	From.
(1)	565/495	29.1.95	D.C. Chitaldroog
(2)	646	29.1.95	" " Tumkur.
(3)	555	26.3.95	" " Kadur.
(4)	729	6.4.95	" " Hassan.
(5)	3844/1247	17.4.95	" " Kolar.
(6)	1281	13-5-95	" " Ellysur.
(7)	1380	15-5-95	" " Bangalore
(8)	1176	25-5-95	" " Shimoga

Also:— Letter No 164 dated 2d September 1895 from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey

Secretary in Mysore reporting, with reference to the above, his views on the question as to when a Ryot should relinquish and when entitled upon possession to gain occupancy.

Order thereon:— No. $\frac{5780-88}{\text{H. F. 270-92}}$ dated 2/3/93

From the Deputy Commissioners' reports read above, it is observed that the cultivation Season ranges as regards dry crops from —

April — June in the Districts of Bangalore & Kolar.

Do — Decr. " " Tumkur & Chitaldroog.

March — Octr & Decr " " Shimoga & Mysore.

April — Septr & Novr " " Kadur & Hassan;

and as regards wet crops (Kharif) from

April — July in the Bangalore District.

May — July " " Kolar "

June — Septr " " Tumkur "

Febry — do " " Mysore "

April — June " " Hassan "

March — July " " Shimoga "

January — do " " Kadur "

May — Aug. " " Chitaldroog ".

(151)

The cultivation Season for Sugar Cane generally extends from January to March and April. In Some of the Districts the cultivation begins also in September to December.

2. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that the 31st March is the most suitable date for notice of absolute relinquishment and entering upon occupancy of lands both in the interests of Govt and of the Ryots.

The rule now in force requires that notice of absolute relinquishment in any District shall be given on or before the 30th April of the current Revenue year from the close of which the relinquishment is to have effect. Having regard however to the period of the year at which the cultivation Season generally begins throughout the State, Govt agree with

vol I, Rule XXVI of the Revenue Rules as ended by Govt Mfm. No 4939 dated 27-60-92 9-93.

(52)

The Superintendent of Roads Survey in thinking that the 31st March be fixed as the most suitable date within which the notice of absolute relinquishment should be given by a Ryot, and accordingly direct that the present rule be modified accordingly and the following Notification published in the Gazette:—

Notification No. 5789 & 22/2
R. 2797
R.F. 290-92 22

The Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following alteration be made in para 1 of Rule XXVI of the Mysore Land Rev: Rules, as amended by Govt order No. 3211-50 ein 86 dy 23rd May 1892 and Notification No. 4939 R.F. 60-92 dy 16th Septr 1893:—

For "30th April" substitute "31st March".

2. The rule thus modified will read as follows:—

Notice of absolute —

relinquishment in any District shall be given on or before the 31st March of the current Revenue year from the close of which the relinquishment is to have effect."

Secretary
11/12/90

To.

The Dy Commrs of Districts
" Supdts of Revenue Survey
in Mysore.

Note

To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, with copy of the Notfn for publication in the Gazette.

(154) (27)

1898-99.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 22nd February 1899.

No. 5780-88 / R. F. 290-92

Fixing the 31st of March as the latest date for tendering notice of absolute relinquishment of lands.

MGBPB—28-2-99—200

READ AGAIN—

Official Memorandum No. 9240-47—R. F. 290-92, dated 6th December 1894, requesting the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to report, after careful enquiry into the condition of each taluk and the habits of the cultivators, the period when the cultivation season ordinarily begins in the several parts of their districts as regards (1) dry crops (2) wet crops (both Kartik and Vaisakh) and (3) sugar-cane.

READ—

The following reports from the Deputy Commissioners—

	No.	Date.	From whom.
1	565—495	29th January 1895	Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug.
2	646	29th January 1895.	Do Tumkur.
3	555	26th March 1895	Do Kadur.
4	729	6th April 1895	Do Hassan.
5	3844—1247	17th April 1895	Do. Kolar.
6	1281	13th May 1895	Do Mysore.
7	1380	15th May 1895	Do Bangalore.
8	1176	25th May 1895	Do. Shimoga.

ALSO—

Letter No. 164, dated 2nd September 1898, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, reporting, with reference to the above, his views on the question as to when a raiyat should relinquish and when enter upon possession of an occupancy.

No. 5780-88—R. F. 290-92, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND FEBRUARY 1899.

ORDER THEREON.—From the Deputy Commissioners' reports read above, it is observed that the cultivation season ranges as regards dry crops from—

April—June in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar.
April—December in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug.
March—October and December in the districts of Shimoga and Mysore.
April—September and November in the districts of Kadur and Hassan.

And as regards wet crops (Kartik) from—

April—July in the Bangalore district.
May—July in the Kolar district.
June—September in the Tumkur district.
February—September in the Mysore district.
April—June in the Hassan district.
March—July in the Shimoga district.
January—July in the Kadur district.
May—August in the Chitaldrug district.

The cultivation season for sugar-cane generally extends from January to March and April. In some of the districts the cultivation begins also in September to December.

2. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that the 31st of March is the most suitable date for notice of absolute relinquishment and entering upon occupancy of lands both in the interests of Government and of the raiyats.

Revenue, dated 22nd February 1899.

Para 1, Rule XXVI of the Land Revenue Rules as amended by Government Notification No. 4939—R. F. 60-92, dated the 16th September 1893.

The rule now in force requires that notice of absolute relinquishment in any district shall be given on or before the 30th April of the current Revenue year from the close of which the relinquishment is to have effect. Having regard, however, to the period of the year at which the cultivation season generally begins throughout the State, Government agree with the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in thinking that the 31st of March should be fixed as the most suitable date within which the notice of absolute relinquishment should be given by a raiyat, and accordingly direct that the present rule be modified and the following Notification published in the *Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

The Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following alteration be made in para 1 of Rule XXVI of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, as amended by Government Order No. 3211-50—Cir. 36, dated 23rd May 1892, and Notification No. 4939—R. F. 60-92, dated 16th September 1893—

For "30th April" substitute "31st March."

2. The rule thus modified will read as follows:—

> "Notice of absolute relinquishment in any district shall be given on or before the 31st March of the current Revenue year, from the close of which the relinquishment is to have effect."

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Exd.—H.A.R.

REVENUE & AGRICULTURE
G/ No. 5967
MAR 28 1899
No 3281
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICE

1899

(28)

From Deputy Commissioner
Section Ngaruawahia District
File No. 66-94
Serial No. 21/1

The Hon. the Minister for Lands & Survey Department

Dated 21st
Despatched 23rd March
Received
General No. 451/1899
No.

Enclosure—No.

Suggesting for reasons stated that the Govt. Notice fixing the 31st March as the latest date for tendering notice of claims for relinquishment of lands may be brought into effect only from 1899-1900

Submitted & Secretary

No Profs. were printed in about 18 days & there was a delay of about 16 days in despatching, which regretted — I have minuted the Despatching Clerk —

In the order it is not stated when the rule as now modified should come into force — given a months time may be considered to be too short for the notification to come to knowledge of every land-holder. The altered rule may conveniently be brought into effect from 1st July 1899 —

H
4/4/99

L Cooper

20.3.99
Submitted.

When was the Order despatched? Explain 1 month delay —

H
30/3/99

Chirmagin, 21st March 1899.

From

F. L. Cann Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Kaduna District

To The Secretary to the
Government of Nigeria
Gen. & Rev. Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. S.780-98 / K.729-92 dated 22nd February 1899 altering the date from 30th April to 31st March as the latest date for tendering notice of absolute relinquishment of lands, I have the honor to state that the above order was received in my office only today, the 21st March 1899.

2. As it is impossible to make the order widely known within so short a time as 10 days, I would respectfully suggest that the order may be brought into effect only from 1899-1900.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obt. Servant,

F. L. Cann
Deputy Commissioner
Kaduna Dist.

Encl.

(154)

REGISTERED Gl. No. 6022
R. O. 99
No. 3301

1898-99

29

From The Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District.

Section LR
File No 66 — 99
Serial No 27

To The Secretary,
to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue & Genl. Depatts.

Dated 25th March 1899.
Despatched 28

Received

General No. 709
No. 561

Enclosure No.

Suggesting that notice of relinquishment of lands may be accepted upto 30th April during the year 1898-99.

Rev:
30-3-99

Mr. Elliman Adm in dispr in 30/3/99

Submitted to Secretary — Please see Madm Dy Com's no: 451 dt 21.3.99 on Mr Chapman's subject- re in letter

the public. If this proposal does not commend itself to Government I beg to suggest that Deputy Commissioners may be given some discretionary power to accept rajinamas tendered up to 30th April when there is reason that the delay was due to ignorance of alteration of date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

H. Macpherson

Deputy Commissioner

Shimoga District.

HK.

BRh

Drafts for orders

(31)

Section LR
File No 66-96
Serial No 24

Read:—

(1) Letter No 451 dated 21st March 1899 from the Dy Commr, Ladakh District, stating that the Progs of Govt No S 780-88 & 22-2-99 / R-7-290-92 altering the date for issuing notice of absolute relinquishment of lands from "30th April" to "31st March", having been received very late, it is impossible to give wide publicity to the order within a very short time, & suggesting that the order may be brought into effect from the year 1899-1900.

(2) Letter No 709 / 561 & 20th March 1899 from the Dy Commr Skardu Dt the same subject.

(3) Letter No 795 / 762 & 4-4-99 from the Dy Commr Chital-dwar District, ditto.

Order thereon:—

Under

No 1335—42 & 15-4-99
290-928

1019

Deputy commissioners office.
Chitaldrug District
Dated 4th April 1899

(62)

No 790/762

From

The Deputy commissioner
Chitaldrug District.

Section
File No 66—94
Serial No 23

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Depts.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. S780-88 / R.7290-92 dated 22nd February last, fixing the 31st of March as the latest date for tendering notice of absolute relinquishment of lands instead of 30th of April I have the honor to state that the time has nearly expired for the current year. I therefore consider that Government intend that the orders should be brought into force from next year.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
[illegible]
Deputy Commissioner.

Re
8.4.99

Submitted to Secretary

Orders on the Madras Dy Comrs left may be awaited

81/4/99

(103)

Gen. Serial No. 30.]

1899

From The Deputy Com Chitaldroog

To

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Gove ~~Dewan~~ of Mysore

General & R Department Bangal

Dated 4th
Despatched 6th } April
Received

Enclosures No. "

General No. 790
No. 762

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Stating that the or. of Government re th -dering of notice of abs relinquishments ar -tended to be brough into force from the commencement next official year.

References (to be entered only in t Dewan's Office.)

1335
290

Under the circumstances represented in the above, Govt direct that the orders conveyed in the Proc. of 22nd February 1899. be given effect to from the next official year (1899-1900)

M
15/4/99
For Secretary.

To.
The Dy Commrs
of Kaira, Shimoga &
Chitaldroog Districts.

" Dy Commrs of the
Districts for inform-
-ation."

I am to avoid inconvenience to the Public as brought to notice by some of the complaints,

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
Revenue District.

166

Section R

No 66-94

Serial No 25

Deputy Commr's Office, Kolar.

Dated 15th April 1899 Camp

Sulthanpett.

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Revenue and General departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that Government Notification No: 5789 R.D 290-92 dated 22nd February 99 fixing the 31st March as the latest for tendering notice of absolute relinquishment of lands instead of 30th April, was published in the Mysore Gazette dated 2nd March 1899, and the government Proceedings No: 5780-88 R.D 290-92 dated 22nd February 1899 in the matter was received on the 19th March 1899, As there was not enough of time to give wide publicity of the above alterations in the several villages, and as the notification does not specify that it has to take effect in the current year, I have directed the shanbhogs to receive applications for the relinquishments of lands up to the end of April 1899 as usual this year

(162)

Gen. 31.]

189

From

The Dy Comm

To

Kol

The Secretary to the Go
Dewan of

Rev: & General

Dated 15th April 18

Despatched 17th

Received

General No. 4031

No. 941

Enclosure No. Nil.

Subject.

Directing the Assi
receive applicatio
the relinquishme
Lands as usual,
to avoid inconve
under the circum
representation there

Revenue C
Dewan
Ke
Ord
M

File put up
H.S. 28/6.

Draft Se
88. 24/4/88

(164) Draft proceedings (33)

LR
66-94
Jo.
No. 96

The Dy Commr
Kolar
~~Bangalore~~ District

Dated. 27-4-99.
27
No 7755
R.F. 290-92

Dy Commr's letter No 4031/941 &
15th April 1899. stating that
the Govt Order, No 5780-88 &
R.F. 290-92
22d February 1899, fixing 31st
March as the date within which notice
of absolute relinquishment
of lands should be given, having
been received only on the 19th March 99,
the Amildars have been directed
to receive applications upto
the end of April 1899 as usual
this year -

With reference to the above,
has the honor to invite the
attention of the Dy Commr
to Govt Proc- No 7335-42 &
R.F. 290-92
15.4.99, wherein it is directed
that the orders of 22d Feb. 99

⊗ Proc 27

Proc 31

might be given effect to
from the next official year
from the year 1899-1900.

(170)

"By Order"

" 26/4/99

For Secretary